SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XII NO. 139. BOMBAY FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1924. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th June.	DONGOLA ..	KHIVA*	9,097
21st „	NALDERA ..		15,996
28th „	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th „	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th „	DELTA ..		8,097
26th „	CALEDONIA		20,700
		MOOLTANx	
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th „	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd „	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th „	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th „	NARKUNDA..		16,227
15th „	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,187
22nd „	NELDERA ..		15,993
29th „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I .. HIND		11,430
13th „	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th „	CHINA ..		7,952
27th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
13th June.	DURENDA*	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th „	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd „	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th „	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st „	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th „	MANELA ..	5,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th „	MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date About.	Steamer.	Connecting with.	Tons.
21st June	MIRZAPORE *†		6,715
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd „	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
10th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	8,813

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
13th June ..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via K'chi 9-15 A. M.
18th „ ..	BARJORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
25th „ ..	KARAGOLA..	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5303	13thJune	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	16th „	28th „
*Tamba Maru	N. Wadi	5843	28th „	12th July
Calcutta Maru	A. Ito	5339	17thJuly	31st „
*Awa Maru	T. Kurita	6028	28th „	11th Aug.

Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	530	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No :— 20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN :—
Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT. Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with :—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box No. 162.
Telephone No. 1230.

"The Best of its Kind"

A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that "your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is the best of its kind."

The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc., etc.

Re. 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.

Bombay Office:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address :—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the
SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA :—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN :—Kobe.
CHINA :—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS :—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agent.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA.
It is now being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

TRIAL SOLICITED
for Government Tests and other particulars

Apply to

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market, Opposite Railway Station.
AHMEDABAD.

INSURANCE.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

Growing by Millions
1923

New Business -	156	Millions
Business in Force	738	„
Income - - -	36	„
Assets - - -	141	„

The amount set aside for the payment of Dividends to Policyholders in 1924 is the largest in the history of the Company.

Write for a copy of Annual Report.

M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Universal Building ;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE :—1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE :—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to :—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office :
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded. But can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS to sell our Mills produce on 1 per cent commission. Rs. five hundred cash security essential. PROPRIETOR, Sutlej Flour Mills, Ferozepore City, Punjab.
A 19852

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA—Wanted in July, 1924, experienced Assistant Professor of Mathematics, able to share in post-graduate work. Salary Rs. 200-10-250. Apply to the PRINCIPAL.
A 19857

WANTED—An experienced and English knowing MANAGER, well acquainted with iron and steel materials and able to conduct the firm. Handsome salary. Apply to Box No. 302, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10597

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—S U B-AGENTS for a business firm, dealing in Export and Import Business. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with stamp to ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R10600

WANTED—(1) A certified and experienced AUDITOR for the Punjab Co-operative Union, Ltd., Lahore, Post permanent, pay Rs. 200 p.m. rising up to Rs. 300. (2) An ASSISTANT TO THE AUDITOR, pay Rs. 100. Apply before 30th June, 1924, to the HONORARY SECRETARY, stating qualifications.
A 19867

WANTED—EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MANAGER for Firebrick and Pottery Works in Bengal. General practical knowledge essential. State experience and salary required. Free Bungalow, lights and fans. Box No. 303, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19892

WANTED—A CHIEF ENGINEER for a public Electric Supply undertaking. Applicants should have had several years' experience in the construction and maintenance of a supply system with Diesel Engines and High Tension Alternating Current. Pay Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per mensem according to qualifications. Applications should reach RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Chairman, The Jullunder Electric Supply Company, Limited, Jullundur City by the 21st of June, 1924, accompanied with full details of past experience.
A 19803

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A POST of a Secretary or Salesman by a man, having experience of 15 years in Ahmedabad Mills. Address to Box No. 305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10604

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A spacious BUNGALOW "Bagobahar," Andheri. Apply for rent and particulars to N. H. MOOS, Receiver, 57, Esplanade Road.
C R10599

FLAT, suitable for Europeans with all facilities complete with Electric installations and gas fitted in kitchen and up-to-date sanitary fittings, free westerly Breeze. Apply to Dr. KHATKHATAY, 63 Rebsch Street, Byculla, Bombay No. 8.
C R10606

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS and ADVERTISERS for "KARTUT", the Central Magazine of Trade Industry and matters of general interest. Annual subscription Rs. 4. Apply to MANAGER, "Kartut", Lakhan Kothri, Ajmer.
N R10436

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.
SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.
HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel the finest, absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).
The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—The new session commences from the 12th June, 1924. Enrolments are proceeding. Apply:—PRINCIPAL, Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.
M R10572

CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Princess Street, Bombay.—Expert coaching in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Law, Banking and Typewriting. Fees reduced. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL.
M R10569

TILAK MAHAVIDYALAYA, POONA.—NATIONAL—(The Premier Higher Educational Institution in Maharashtra)—WILL OPEN for the new year on the 16th of June. The yearly fees are Rs. 80. This year special arrangements for Hostels are made. Students desirous of joining the Mahavidyalaya and the Hostels should apply to the Principal with an advance of Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 respectively. The office is open every day (excluding Sunday) from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Admission can be obtained by students who have passed the Entrance Examination of any University. SPECIAL FEATURES—The Mahavidyalaya gives instruction, along with literature or independently in Ayurveda, Commerce and Engineering. The courses of studies extend over 4, 3 and 3 years respectively. Further particulars will be found in the Prospectus. (Sd.) V. P. LIMAYE, Principal, Tilak Mahavidyalaye, POONA.
M R10584

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FREE—BOOKLET, 50 genuine and easy MONEY MAKING METHODS. Real secrets. Start lucrative business with small capital. Post free for 2 anna stamps. STAR & CO., Delhi.
L R10578

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.
THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21986

WINNING HORSES AT A GLANCE—You can select out Winning Horses at a glance by a simple mathematical calculation. No tipster or past history of any horse need be consulted. Full instruction Rs. 2/8 only by V. P. P. Apply Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
R10560

BUY new RAINCOATS direct from Factory. Don't get sick by using old Coats. Superior Officer's Raincoats: "Featherweight" Rs. 30 Rs. 25. "Bengal" Rs. 16. Rubbercoats: "Popular" Rs. 10. "Universal" Rs. 12. Waterproof Holdall: Rs. 11/12, Rs. 15/4. THE BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS, Ballygange, CALCUTTA.
T 19885

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—HANDLOOMS, quick, strong very little used. At less than cost price. Apply to IBRAHIM KHAN GALIWALLA, Khurja.
R10564

FINANCIAL.

MANAGING AGENCY of Limited Corporation in Bombay want PARTNER with five thousand to invest in shares forthwith. Apply Box No. 299, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R10591

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LD., will be held on THURSDAY, the 19th June, 1924, at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Hall of the Association to consider upon the suggestion of the Managing Committee for the change of the present Trading Hall.
NARANDAS NAGINDAS,
Hon. Secretary.
C19889

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Public Auction will be held at the Municipal Hall on TUESDAY the 17th June, 1924, at 6-30 p.m., for the right of occupancy of Portable Tea Shop for one year.
Conditions and terms of the contract will be read at the time of auction and can be had on application to the Store-keeper on any working day during office hours.
(Sd.) E B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 11th June, 1924.
C19888

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that Messrs. VIRJI SHOJPAL and UMARSEY JETHA who were partners in our firm have severed their connection as such partners in our firm from 4th June, 1924. Public are therefore requested not to deal with the said Virji Shojpal and Umarsey Jetha for or on behalf of our firm.
SHAH CHAPSI BHARA & CO.,
By the hand of POPATBHAI LALJI.
C R10544

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 16th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Zarthost-no-Diso) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th June, 1924. C19864

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE.

ON account of Slack Season, the following trains will be cancelled from 15th June, 1924.
The train leaving Mahuva at 11 o'c. and arriving at Dhasa Jn. at 18—0.
The train leaving Dhasa Jn. at 2-0 o'c. and arriving at Mahuva at 9-5.
A second train will run each way between Dhasa Junction and Savar-Kundla as shown below:—

Savar Kundla	...dep. 6 0
Dhasa Junction	...arr. 8 45
Dhasa Junction	...dep. 10 50
Savar-Kundla	...arr. 13 30

Minor alterations have been made in the trains running betwewen Dhasa Jn. and Dhola Jn. to suit those made by Gondal Railway which can be seen from the Time Tables exhibited at stations.
On and from 15th Instant, the train which now leaves Palitana at 16-15 will leave there at 16 hours and run through to Bhavnagar Terminus where it will arrive at 18-10; the return train will leave Bhavnagar Terminus at 18-55 and run through to Palitana where it will arrive at 21-15 instead of 20-45 as at present.
From the same date the up passenger train which now leaves Bhavnagar Terminus at 18 o'c will leave at 18-15 and will run through to Sihor Jn. without stopping at Vartej and Khodiyar Mandir, similarly the Down Mail leaving Sihor Junction at 18-7 will not stop at these two intermediate stations.
Bhavnagar Para, dated 6th June, 1924.
S. R. IYER,
Traffic Superintendent.
C19887

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4510 of 1923.

THE NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY, a Company, registered in the Kingdom of Holland carrying on business as Bankers at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on behalf of itself and all other creditors of one Bapuji Sorabji Patel, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

JERBANOO, widow of Bapuji Sorabji Patel, (2). SHIRINBAI, daughter of the said Bapuji Sorabji Patel and (3) MANIJEH, daughter of the said Bapuji Sorabji Patel, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 11th day of April, 1924, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Bapuji Sorabji Patel deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the twenty-fifth day of October, 1923, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
Dated this 10th day of June, 1924.
C19891

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1924 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the fourth day of July, 1924, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas, and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the Dominions and the Territories of the Shah of Persia to which the Provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.
Dated this 9th day of June, 1924.
ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C19872

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMEDALLI TYEBALLI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale use trust possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 3650 sq. yds. or thereabouts being a portion of land bearing Survey No. 42 Pot. Nos. 5, 7 and 8 and registered under City Survey No. 130 (a portion whereof bearing Non-agricultural Survey No 175 and admeasuring 1595 sq. yds. or thereabouts has been appropriated to non-agricultural purposes upon the terms contained in an Agreement dated the 5th day of September, 1906, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Ardeshir Eduljee Commissariatwalla of the other part) together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Notified area Committee under House No. 32 all which premises are situated at Santa Cruz in Danda Division, Taluka Salsette, South Bombay Suburban djstrict in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra and are bounded, on the East by the property of Karsondas Hirjee Muljee, on the West partly by the property of Suleman Cassam and partly by a passage, on the North by the public road called Hasanabad Road leading from the Railway Station and meeting Gorebunder Road and on the South by a Government Tank and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 12th day of June 1924.
SHROFF & LAM.
Purchaser's Solicitors.
19894

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1078 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

SHRIMANT BALAJI VINAYAKRAO BUTI, of Nagpur Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Shroff and Commission Agent at Dhunji Street, outside the Fort by his Munim Hari Balwant Bhome, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dhunji Street, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) RUPCHAND GANESH, (2) HARAKCHAND RUPCHAND, (3) HIRACHAND RUPCHAND, (4) CHUNILAL GANESH, (5) BHOGILAL CHUNILAL, (6) SHIRCHAND CHUNILAL, (7) LILACHAND VELCHAND and (8) BHUKHANDDAS VELCHAND, of Talegaon Dhamdhera, Taluka Shirur District Poona Hindu Inhabitants, all members of a joint and undivided Hindu Family, carrying on a family business at Talegaon in the name, style and firm of Messrs. Bhoglal Chunilal ..... Defendants.

To,
HARAKCHAND RUPCHAND, Esqr.,
2nd defendant abovenamed.
HIRACHAND RUPCHAND, Esqr.,
3rd defendant abovenamed
and
SHIRCHAND CHUNILAL,
6th defandant abovenamed.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, etc.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3 676-12 together with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 1st March, 1924, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 24th day June, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 2nd day of April, 19124

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 2nd day of April, 1924.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANECKLAL & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C19895

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMED EBRAHIM PEER MAHOMED ALLARAKHIA has contracted to sell to our client ABDUL LATIF ABDULLA HAJI ALLARAKHIA, the undermentioned properties and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at *Chakla Street*, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 199.7/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 620, New No. 6280, Old Survey No. 978 and New Survey No. 2179 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes B Ward No. 2126 (1) and Street Nos. 27-29 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Chakla Street on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by the house of Haji Ismail.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Jackeria Masjid Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 177.1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 2694 and New Survey No. 1329 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 365 and Street No. 132 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Jackeria Masjid Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Cutchi Jamat and on or towards the South by the house of Memon Haji Cassum.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1924.
TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
19893

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

The sale of the properties at Nagdevi Street, Sutar Chawl, Falkland Road and Garupdeo Road, on account and at the risk of Hatimbhoy Goolam Hoosein and Khan Bahadur Mohamedalli Abdul Kader and others which was to take place on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 17th instant has been postponed for a fortnight.

Under instructions from Command Stores Officer, Military Engineering Services, Southern Command, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 14th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street, electric goods such as spare motor for fan, motor 110 volts, boxes solid back of sorts, spare armature, brackets, pendants, fan canopies, lamps, fans services, open show Manchester 220 volts, fans large Sirocco, gauge glasses, wire, copper, bare coils, etc., etc.
The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
1 Case Gramophone Needles.

PROPERTY OF A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN.

Furniture such as:—Dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, Dinner Wagon, sofas and chairs, Almyrah, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands one Ice box, reclining sofa, writing tables glass door book cases, etc., etc. The above is now on view.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred English brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 pair Kathiawady horses quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Australian mare quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHINCHPOGLI PAREL ROAD AND AT DHOBI TALAO.

Suit No. 2794 of 1923.

Chhota Gulam Peermahomed and others vs. Ebrahim Karim and another. Pursuant to the consent order dated 7th May 1924 made in the above suit and under Instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver appointed by an order dated 11th September 1923, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on different dates given as under on the premises.

Chinchpogli Parel Road property on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon whose Fazindar at present are the Trustees of the late Mr. Pereira and of which Mr. R. D. Sethna is the Receiver and situate lying and being at Parel Road and admeasuring 517 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Ni. 7669-7670 and Street Nos. 3 and 4 and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 767 and 767 and New Nos. 12752 and 12755 and New Survey No. 1/2519 and 1/2525 and bounded on the East by the passage,—on the West by the property of Arjunji Ladha,—on the South by the property of Nusserwanji Ardeshir Wadia and on the North by a public passage.

Dhobi Talao property on Thursday, the 26th Instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 4th Marine Street otherwise called Dhus Wadi (Dhobi Talao) outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8414 and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2686 and Street No. 51 and bounded on the East partly by a passage and partly by the ground of Vithal Kanji on the West by the property of Pestonji Byramji, on the North by the property of Nowroji Benatt, and on the south by Dhuswadi Dhobi Talao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver at his office or to the Undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 13th June, 1924.

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AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH JUNE, 1924, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from Messrs. Unvala Peerozshaw & Papa, Attorneys for Atmaram Ganesh Karekar, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4626 of 1923 of the H. C. of Bombay; Atmaram Ganesh Karekar vs. Parvatibhai, widow and others the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the partnership premises at Dhunil Street, near Mumbadevi, the partnership business of making the gold wires, plates and tipkis carried on by the said Atmaram Ganesh Karekar and the deceased Shanker Gopal-Bhurke at Dhanji Street near Zaveri Bazar, Mumbadevi together with its goodwill as a going concern and together with the benefit of the monthly tenancy of the partnership premises and together with the stock-in-trade of the partnership business.

The full particulars of the stock-in-trade can be obtained of the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF GRANT ROAD & LAMINGTON ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji & Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Lakhmidas Chunda Ramjee the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Samsoodin Mahomedalli Bandookvala an Insolvent & with the consent of the Official Assignee & Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Samsoodin Mahomedali Bandookvala, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th June, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground (redeemed & converted into freehold) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Northside of the Grant Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 142 square yards be the same more or less which said house was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E. Ward No. 2335, Street No. 315,317,1 and 5 and is now assessed under D. Ward No. 3952 and Street Nos. 313,315,317,1 and 5 and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 399 and Collector's New Nos. B/13901 and 13903, Old Survey No. C/171 and New Survey No. 3/6994, and is bounded on or towards the East by the portion of the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the Gilder Street, (now Lamington Road), on or towards the North by the property of Parvatibai, widow of Harivalabhdas Balgowandas and on or towards the South by the Grant Road aforesaid and which is now in the possession of the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Shamsoodin Mahomedalli Bandookvala an Insolvent.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground (redeemed and converted into freehold) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the North side of the Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, the Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 253 square yards or thereabouts, which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 399, 399 and 399, New Nos. A/13901 and 13903, Old Survey No. C/171 and New Survey No. 2/6994 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under E Ward No. 2333 (1) and now under D Ward No. 3989, and Street Nos. 303-305-311, and are bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the portion of the property hereinafter thirdly described, on or towards the West by the portion of the property hereinabove firstly described, on or towards the North by the property of Parvatibai, widow of Harivallabhdas Balgowandas, and on or towards the South by the said Grant Road.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at Grant Road, within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 144 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 399 and 399, Collector's New Nos. 13901 and 13903, Old Survey No. C/171 and New Survey No. 1/6994 with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, which is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and was formerly under E Ward No. 2332 and now under D Ward No. 3988, Street No. 301, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Hari Tukaram, on or towards the South by the said Grant Road, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Manchabai, widow of Hargowan Balgowan and on the West by the portion of the property hereinabove secondly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 15TH INSTANT, AT 10-30 A. M. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of specially made-to-order very valuable and artistic designed solid oak, teak, blackwood and Cashmir carved and plain household and office furniture, sweet-toned Cottage piano, gramophone with records, rival ice chest pictures ornament glass crockery and platedware at Patel House, 22A, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill.

Under instructions from J. Reitsma, Esqr., Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above address made-to-order high class furniture such as large sliding dining table, chairs, English sideboard, dumbwaiter, rival ice chest, rich tapestry lined large drawing room sofas and easy chairs, Cottage piano, hornless and cabinet gramophone, large and small roll top writing tables, file cabinet, silver show case, drawing room cabinets, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, fancy double wooden and iron beds, English large size best steel cash box, full size mirror and panelled almyrahs, chival dressing table with side mirror, pictures, glass crockery and platedware, etc.

Property is on view and catalogues will be published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME.
A Supremely beautiful Picture—appealing, ennobling, thrilling, startling!
"TO PLEASE ONE WOMAN"
LOIS WEBER PRODUCTION. A paramount Picture.
The Programme includes the International News, and a one-Reel Comedy.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
CHARLES DICKENS' MASTERPIECE
FEATURING WILLIAM FARNUM.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"MARRIED LIFE"
Starring BEN TURPIN
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
BEN TURPIN
IN
"THE SHRIEK OF ARABY"

Free Cinema Shows
AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
For one hour commencing at 5 P. M,
on Saturday 14th and Sunday 15th June
A VIVID FILM PRODUCTION of the
TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE
of SEPTEMBER 1923.

The terrible Japanese calamity of September last is too vivid in man's memory to be so soon forgotten.

Seeing the plight of the whole Nation in distress the whole civilized world rushed to its help which the Japanese have not forgotten.

India's was no mean share in the alleviation of the distress of those unfortunate people who suffered by Nature's wrath in that Island. She soon came to her rescue and prompted by humanity and fellow-feeling, she extended a helping hand at the opportune moment to succour those dependent on dead.

In appreciation of this philanthropic attitude of India

JAPANESE CONSULATE
in BOMBAY

has offered a VIVID FILM PRODUCTION by the GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN, of the appalling disaster and is showing to ALL BOMBAY on 14th (SATURDAY) and 15th (SUNDAY) June for One Hour only each day, viz. from

5 P. M. to 6 P. M.

FREE OF CHARGE.

TO-DAY AND DURING THE-WEEK
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Presents
SANYASI
A HINDU SOCIETY PHOTO-PLAY
Produced by
Majestic Films Co.,
Under the personal Supervision of
Mr. ARDESHIR M. IRANI
Depicting the mean tricks of a faithless friend, the faithful services of an old domestic, successful attempts of a loving wife to prove her husband's innocence, etc.
Time and prices as usual.

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years.
Natyakalapravartak
Sangit Mandali
Grant Road, Elphinstone Theatre
Special Performance for
TO-DAY at 3 p.m.
Hindu-Bhim Agyarsaday
'Punjab Mail'
Plan open at the Theatre,
Proprietor: G. B. BHATE.

GLOBE.
COMING! COMING!
Saturday 14th June 1924
PATHE'S GREATEST & LATEST SERIAL
HAUNTED VALLEY
Featuring
The World's Favourite
RUTH ROLAND
For the 1st Time in India.
GLOBE.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
MADAN PRODUCTION
" VIR—BHARAT "
in 5 reels
PATHE—COMEDY
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
Kohinoor Super Production
" VISMI—SADI "
Daily:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Show at 3-30 p. m. Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

NOVELTY CINEMA
GRANT ROAD
Presents
CLARA KIMBALL
YOUNG
FOR THE SOUL OF RAFAEL
Daily 4 [Shows:—5-30, [7, 8-45, & 10-30

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 55, Hummum Street Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT IRAQ FLOTILLA CRAFTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. and on behalf of the Imperial Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1924, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms the following Crafts now lying in Bombay Harbour:—

4 Paddle Steamers.
6 Stern Wheelers.
4 Sea and Harbour Tugs.
1 Motor Tug.
1 Refrigerator Barge.
13 Transport Barges.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., or the undersigned.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance to be paid within seven days against delivery.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th June, 1924, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Corrugated iron and asbestos sheets, electric lamp shades, raisins, enamelled tinplate, galvanized plain sheets, old newspaper, medicines, wooden casks, earthenware inkstands, machinery, steel plates and pipe and Joist bars and hoops, figs, iron casks empty, gramophone and accessories, printed books, toilet requisites, hardware, stationery, beer, S. I. frames and covers, white zinc, photo pictures, porcelain electric goods, cocoanut oil, motor accessories, spelter, gum arabic, wooden sleepers, varnish, chocolates, earthenware jar, small wooden cart, Leotogen, dattonwood, wheat flour, cigarettes, petroleum enamel, oil stoves, wheel roller, perfumery, condensed milk, Mangalore tiles, porcelainware, bolts and nuts, aniline dye, emery cloth, toys, magnesium chloride, glassware, one iron Derrick (ship's gear) lying at Jetty, Prince's Dock, near 30 tons crane.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th June, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of rice, wheat, teel seed, husk, C. I. sheets, round and flat iron, empty wooden casks, cotton sweepings, etc., and the following consignments:—

1 tin out of 42 tins ex. Vinchia to Carnac Bridge Inv. 3RR14353 of 21-1-24, sender Siru S. consignee Chapsey Ukeda.

10 bags bhusa booked under Navapur to Carnac Bridge Inv. 9 R. R. 88116 of 18-1-24, sender Taher A. consignee Mohomed K.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the notice boards in the goods sheds at Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 13th June, 1924.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 12.

The monsoon has continued active in Burma and on west coast of the Peninsula and has extended into the south of the Central Provinces.

Temperature is above normal in the Gangetic plain. Scattered dust storms have occurred over the north-west of India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Konkan, Malabar and local in Upper Burma, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls occurred in Bengal, Orissa, East Central Provinces and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches, Mergui and Tavoy three, Kyauknyu four, Akyab two, Dibrugarh five, Silchar one, Cherrapunji ten, Jalpaiguri four, Sambalpur, Akila, and Nagpur three quarters, Amraoti one and a half, Marmagao, Karwar, and Trivandrum two, Mangalore four, Calicut five, Poona one, Hyderabad (Deccan) two, and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in North Konkan, and Orissa, and Chota Nagpur.

REPORT TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following telegram has been sent to the Secretary of State:—

Rainfall week ending 11th June:

Excess.—Gujarat, Mysore and Madras South-east.

Normal:—Burma, Punjab, South-west Rajputana, West Baluchistan, Hyderabad, South Malabar and Madras Deccan.

Fair:—Assam, Bengal, Rajputana East and Konkan.

Scanty:—Elsewhere.

The monsoon slowly extending northwards.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH OF JUNE 1924.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PUNJAB				
Multan	114.6	86.9	0	—0.10
Rawalpindi	107.1	74.1	0	+0.18
Lahore	113.0	83.4	0	—0.15
Hissar	113.6	88.4	0	—0.32
Ambala	114.0	85.1	0	—0.23
Delhi	111.0	89.9	0	—0.39
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra	114.6	87.5	0	—0.23
Mainpuri	116.2	91.4	0	0 07
Jhansi	113.4	89.2	0	—0.27
Cawnpore	114.8	92.4	0	—0.58
Allahabad	117.1	96.0	0	—0 35
SIND				
Jacobabad	117.1	84.4	0	—0.04
Karachi	91.8	83.2	0	—0.09
RAJPUTANA				
Ajmer	103.2	85.0	0	—0.36
Jaipur	107.5	81.8	0 28	—0.06
Kotah	108.6	88.8	0 56	—0.17
Mount Abu	80.2	66.9	0.82	+0.46
KATHIAWAR				
Bhuj	97.2	67 3	0.07	—0.21
Dwarka	91.7	83.5	0	—0.33
Veraval	88.4	80.3	0.06	—0.62
Rajkot	103.2	80.0	3.40	+2 99
Bhavnagar Para	101.6	81.3	0 0.	—0.81
GUJARAT				
Surat	93.2	83.4	0	—0.93
Ahmedabad	105.2	82 1	0 0.	—0.31
Deesa	106.7	80.6	0.56	+0 39
CENTRAL India West				
Neemuch	102.8	86.9	0	—0 58
Indore	101.3	80.4	0	—1 53
CENTRAL PROVINCES				
Jubbulpore	103.1	82.8	0	—0.43
Saugor	101.4	86.0	0	—0 26
Hoshangabad	104.3	82.8	1 25	—0.07
Khandwa	105.1	79.9	0	—1.40
Akola	104.0	78.5	1 15	—0.45
Amraoti	105.3	75.	1.50	—0.45
Nagpur	105.2	78.1	0 84	—1.63
Chanda	104 5	81 4	0 44	—1.54
Raipur	97 2	82.8	0	—1.71
KONKAN				
Bombay	91.8	80.4	0 01	—1.43
Ratnagiri	84.0	73.8	4 51	—5 76
Mormugao	79.4	74.3	6	..
Karwar	83.1	74.7	14.43	—0.67
BOMBAY DECCAN				
Malegaon	99.5	67.6	0	—1.84
Ahmednagar	91.8	62.5	2 03	—0.62
Poona	92.8	72.1	1 41	—0.47
Sholapur	96.7	74.8	0 37	—2.02
Bijapur	94.1	71.9	0 08	—1.56
Belgaum	81.6	68.4	0.36	—2.45
HYDERABAD				
Aurangabad	98.1	70.9	0 60	—1.66
Nizamabad (Indur)	99.8	76.5	0.33	—0.69
Hyderabad	85.5	74.6	0.55	—0.84
MALABAR AND CEYLON				—1.30
Mangalore	79.9	74.4	15.70	+4 27
Calicut	80.8	74.3	21.55	11 91
Cochin	82.7	74.7	23.32	
Colombo	84.2	77.6	4.88	+0.79
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—				
Masulipatam	92.9	79.4	0 19	—1.41
Bellary	93.9	75.7	1.22	+0.35
Cuddapah	97.7	82.6	0.46	—0.60
Madras	100.9	80.3	0 47	—0.30
Bangalore	79.5	66.7	3.08	+1.47
Coimbatore	89.9	71.6	2.91	+2.28
Trichinopoly	94.3	77.2	0	—0.68
Negapatam	96.0	80.7	0 38	—0.07

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab. Skies are heavily clouded over Delhi and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the southwest of the province and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum in the south-east Punjab only. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 115deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual. Temperature was on the average about 9deg. above normal. The thermometer rose to 117deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and Jacobabad and in defect in Jaipur. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Jacobabad recorded a maximum temperature of 117deg. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the area. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal at Indore and Bhavnagar-Para; the minimum was higher than usual at Indore and lower at Bhuji. The thermometer rose to 107deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Akola has had 0.77" of rain, Amroti 1.48, Nagpur 0.75 and Chanda 0.43. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight excess at Amraoti and locally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was generally higher than usual in the division; the minimum was almost normal. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 106deg. at Khandwa.

The Konkan: Ratnagiri has had 2.00" of rain, Marmugao 1.76 and Karwar 2.36. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal except at Marmugao, where the maximum was lower than usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 91.4deg. (4deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 80.4deg. (1deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.90" of rain, Sholapur 0.30, Aurangabad 0.60 and Hyderabad 1.76. Skies are heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon. Maximum temperture was higher than usual at Aurangabad and lower at Hyderabad; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active on the west coast and has extend rainfall into Hyderabad and the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly generally in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Berar and local in the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Central Provinces and south-east Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 3.89" Calicut 4.96, Cochin 1.14, Trivandrum 2.1 and Coimbatore 0.16.

Forecast.—Further increase of rainfall is probable in the north Konkan and extension in the Central Provnices.

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM FOR THE 11TH JUNE 1924 ISSUED FROM SIMLA.

The monsoon has strengthened in Burma and been active on the west coast of the Peninsula. It has extended feebly into the Deccan but not yet reached Bombay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the Konkan and Malabar and local in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts were: Victoria Point two inches; Mergui one and a half; Tavoy, Kyaukpyu two; Myitkyina one; Dhubri two; Cherrapunji five; Mymensingh one; Jalpaiguri three; Mormugao four; Karwar seven; Mangalore, Trivandrum one and a half; Calicut two; Cochin three; Ahmednagar one and a half.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, June 13.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR A. MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR RECORDING COMPROMISE AND DECREE IN TERMS THEREOF.

5786-22—Sabnis G and Co, Vasudeo Parashram Vagha v Naryen Fateo Kargutker, Vachha and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1372-24—Shroff and L, Dadabhoy Sorabji Dubash v C Parikh and Co Ltd, Shah and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1263-20—N C Dalal and Co, Onker Sha Hira Sha v Ganpatram Karmaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

1264-20—N C Dalal and Co, Tanasha Rajaji v Ganpatram Karmaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

56 22—M B Chothia, Abdul Kadar and another v Lakhmichand Lalchand and others, Jamsetji R and D.

53-22—M B Chothia, Abdul Kadar and another v Lakhmichand Lalchand and others, Jamsetji R and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

190-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Lakhmichand Khetsy v Ganpat Abaji Tate and another.

LONG CAUSES.

1682-23—Parelkar and M, Girjabai Widow, vs Ramchandra Babaji Tavde and another, Shah and C.

3300-22—Dabholker and J, Hira Govind v Shivram Hashu and others, Smetham B and L.

2135-22—Crawford B and Co, E Spinner and Co v V Zalli Koper and Co, Payne and Co.

S C Ct 1204/12855-21—Dullas and Co, S Meher Bux v A Durst, Manubhai and Co.

2097-21—Pandia and Co., Devsi Horpal v J D Dholandas and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

3403-21—Madhavji and Co N H Moos v Shamji Anandji, Vachha and Co.

2003-21—Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Nathuram Shivnarayan and others

4176-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jehangir Cursetji Ghadialy v Jamshed Boman Irani and anr, Dubash and Co.

4149-21—Merwanji K and Co, Surajmal Badrinarayen v Badridas Hanumandas, Tyabji D and Co.

4245-21—Payne and Co, Sha Sarabhoy Surajmal and Co v Sakalchand Khemchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1699-22—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Ebrahimji and Co v Gulam Husein Meherally, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

570-21—Dubash and Co, Maneklal Gulabchand and Co v Jivraj Navalmal and Co, Soonderdas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR JUDGMENT.

4427-23—Payne and Co, H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan v Aishabai widow.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUIT).

335-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v Liladhar Kalidas.

647-24—Payne and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed and Bros v Malbari Husan Moosa and ors, Khandwalla and Chh.

653-24—Thatte and Co, Adam Haji Esmail v Latif Baba Kazi.

669-24—Dastur and Co, Linshaw M Dastoor and Co v The Bombay Stationery Equipment Co, Rustomji and G.

702-24—Shroff and L, Sorabji Hormusji Bode and anr v The Auto-Importing Co.

2656-22—Urmalla P and P, Hasham Premji v Doongersey Darya and another, Raghavaya N and Co.

5094-23—M B Maniar and Co, N H Moos v Onkarji Kasturchand and others, Amin and D, Vachha and Co.

284-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirozshaw Hormusji Wadia v Baboo Gajadhar and others, Judah and S.

535-24—M B Chothia, Sheth Thakoredas Panachand v Haji Suleman Haji Ahmed and others.

579-24—Nanavaty and Co, Hargovindas Vithaldas v Vora Samsudin Jiwabhai, Jamsetji R and D.

769-24—Amarchand and M, Premchand Kallianchand and others v Dayabhai Punachand.

770-24—Purnanand C and J, Chhiba Curson Patel v Byramji Pestonji Dantra and others, In Person.

4322-23—Captain and V, Khatri Dada Karim and ors v Sha Chunilal Mohanlal and ors.

4753-23—Jamsedji R and D, Sir Jamsedji Jeejeebhoy and ors v Noormahomed Alimahomed, Khanderao L and M.

4868-23—Madhowji and Co, The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd v Pragji Gopal Bhatt and ors, S N Nanavaty and Co.

246-24—Khandwalla and C, Mathuradas Vishram and anr v Khimchand Maganlal, Mulji Th and Co.

652-24—Amarchand and M, Hargowandas Manchand and anr v Gulabchand Amichand and ors, Unwalla P and P.

731-24—Payne and Co, Abdulhusein Gulam Husein Bandukwalla v Shamji Bhanji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Madhowji and Co.

709-24—Amarchand and M, Sorabji Motabhai Pavri v Jiloobai Ruttonji Rustomkhan.

801-24—F J Ghadially, Jehangir C Ghadially v Fredrick Wright, Crawford B and Co.

681-24—Merwanji K and Co, Hamabai Jehangir Mehta v Nensi Haridas.

336-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v Nitising Dwarkadas.

432-24—Mehta L and Co, Deochand Kalianji v Becharlal Gandulal and others, Ramanlal and H.

471-24—Amin and D, Nomanbhai Abdeali v Jamnadas Parbhudas and Co and others.

672-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v D V Dharap.

896-24—Daphtary F and D, Narayen Purshotamji Rele and another v Dattatraya Balkrishna Achrekar.

926-24—Ferreira and V, Govindas Tulsidas v Liladhar Madavji.

3811-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Vallabhdas Chaturbhuj and another v Charandas Chaturbhuj and another, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

791-24—Daphtary F and D, Kilachand Deochand v Vishnoo Gopal Ablekar and others, Thakoredas and D.

5215-23—Jamsedji R and D, Aishabai widow v Gulam Husein Mavji Khoja.

4703-22—Payne and Co, Haji Mahomed Sadak Shustry v Esufally Mirsaji and others.

3464-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Morarji and others v Narsingrao Rane and others, Rustomji and G.

768-24—Subnis G and Co, The Hind Buttons Factory and Metal Works Ltd v Kadam Husein Meherally, Mohile P and G.

708-24—Motichand and D, Kheshavji Hirji Bhojraj and others v Devji Tukaram Bhandari, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 12.

British Sailor, Main, Abadan
Graciana, Clark, Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Jeddah, Constantine, Jeddah.
Jeypore, Parker, Shanghai.
Luneburg, Mahr, Hamburg.
Crisfield, Ricca, New York.
Dalgoma, Baker, Karachi.
Varsova, Banneher, Busreh.

S. S. Graciana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Graciana, 2,251 tons, Captain J. Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Jeddah:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Jeddah, 2,923 tons, Captain A. Constantine, will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and 227 pilgrims.

S. S. Jeypore:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s China and Japan mail steamer Jeypore, 3,209 tons, Captain J. J. M. Parker, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai etc. with mails, a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S. S. Crisfield:—The Volkart Brothers' steamer Crisfield, 4,620 tons, Captain A. Ricca, will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varsova, 1,957 tons, Captain V. O. Banneher, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

June 12.

S. S. Naldera for London:—12 bales cow calf hides, L Tharia and Sons, 18 bales cow hides, L Tharia and Sons, 200 bales Hemp, T Dawoodbhoy and Co, 8,000 cwts wheat Louis Dreyfus and Co, 4 bales squirrels skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency, 14 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency, 26 bales jackal skin, Cox and King's Shipping Agency, 18 bales Fox skin, Cox and King's Shipping Agency, 5 bales cat skin, Cox and King's Shipping Agency, 2,000 cwts oil cakes, J Permanand and Co, 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Castalia for Liverpool:—3 bales wool, Thos. Cook and Sons, 2,091 cwts myrabollam, B Damji and Co.

For Liverpool:—3,200 cwts oil cakes J Permanand and Sons, 1,700 tons manganese ore, James, Finlay and Co, 178 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd, 9 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co, 5 bales wool, Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd 100 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co, 21 bales wool, Bombay Co, 36 bales wool, H Ramgopal, 41 bales wool, D Kundanmal, 15 bales wool, S Kesaribal, 18 bales wool, M Balia, 18 bales wool R Kabra, 11 bales wool, C Ghanshamdas, 86 bales wool, R Veerchand, 17 bales wool, R Peerchand, 71 bales wool, B Shrivallaoh, 134 bales wool, G Gumanmal 29 bales wool, C Ramswarup.

For Glasgow:—8,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Aufora for Genoa:—500 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co, 62 cwts gum olibanum G Yakubally, 272 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Naples:—150 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Ockenfels for Hamburg:—13 cases Pig Bristles, Grindlay and Co, 63 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—44 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

S. S. Baliarthus for Hamburg:—127 cwts cassings, B Bhuta and Co.

S. S. Durenda for Havre:—55 bales cotton, Prier de Soone and Co 1,000 cwts myrabollam, F F Campbell and Co.

For London:—187 cwts sewri cotton seeds, B Meyer and Co.

For Antwerp:—33 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co 50 bales cotton, T M Meghji and Co, 55 cases cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.

For Ghent:—87 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

For Constantinople:—10 bdles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff.

S. S. Corfe Castle for Hull:—6,000 cwts Rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Silian for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S. S. Asia for Genoa:—55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S. S. Jeypore for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Mirzapore for Shanghai:—50 bdles sandalwood, Currimbhoy and Co Ltd, 1,500 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Ozu Bulin and Co, 400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha, 300 bales cotton G M Twist, C Bomonji and Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

IMPORTS.

June 12.

S. S. Mirzapore, Agents M M and Co, from Kobe:—1011 cases glass bangles, 100 bales dried Ginger, 6 cases dried ginger, 34 cases waste silk yarn, 335 bdles green tea, 270 cases tea, 45 bales raw silk, 193 bales matting, 500 bdles cassia, 70 pkgs Peach [illegible] glass, 1122 bags Sago flour, 2043 bags betelnuts, 123 bags coffee, 20 bdles rattans, 281 slabs Tin 5 cases imitation Saffron, 146 bdles motor car tyres, 8 cases motor car tubes, 101 cases pines, 4 cases silk goods, 15 baskets China root, 146 bars silver, 95 cases canned fruits, 391 cases disenfectant, 20 bags sago seed 2 cases cigars, 2 cases stationery.

The O. S. K. steamer "Argun Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th instant and is due here on 15th idem.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 12.

B.C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 540
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 600
Bank's buying D D Frcs 590
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 238.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 330
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.31-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs 81.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.50.
London—Brussels Frcs 94.00.
London—Rome Liras 98.90.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, June, 11.
Tele Transfers	1/4 31/32 Quiet.
Bar Gold	£ 4—15—9 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8 Quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, June 12. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 29/32
Bank Demand	1/4 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/8
Fcs. Demand	530
American Dollars	330
Hongkong Dollars	173
Shanghai	238
Japan	136
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

	London, June 11.
Rentes 3 per cent.	53
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8
„ „ 3 months hence ..	34 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver.—Buyers are holding book. Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Late 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.

Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 3/8

	London, June 11.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	81.15
„ Germany ..	18,010,000,000,000
„ Italy	99.00

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, June 11.
Stockholm	16.23
Christiania	31.91
Amsterdam	11.54
Switzerland	24.50
Prague	147.75
	London, June 10,
Belgium	97.31
Athens	350.00
Cuban Sugar June Sellers	18/9

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, June 11.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 88 3/4—
Victory Bonds 4 % ..	£ 92 3/8—
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	101 1/16—
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/8—
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	47—
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66 3/8
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	57 3/8—

	London, June 11.
Conversion Loan	.. £ 78 1/16
2 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	.. £ 103 3/4
per cent Indian Loan ..	.. £ 114

BULLION.

Bombay, June 12.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16-2.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16-2-3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25-11-6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25-11-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25-12-3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 82-5-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82-7-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82-14-0.

	London, June 11.
Bar gold ready s.	95-9.
Silver ready d.	34-14.
Silver forward d.	34-10.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Little business, London speculators buying to cover sales.

GOLD.

	Bombay, June 12.
Ready :—25—11—3	..

Vaida Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m.	
Geth 25-11-3 ..	25—11-3
Asad 25-12-6 ..	25—12—6

Teji Mandi :— .. Rine
Geth 0—1—0 Gini 16—2—9
Asad 0—4—9 Gine Kaning 16—2—9
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER

Bombay, June 12.

Ready :—82—5—0.

Vaida. Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Jeth 82-8-0		82-6-0	82—6—0
Asad 82-15-0		82-13-0	82—13—0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—9—0
Asad 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 12.

A further advance of 34 points in old crop and 41 to 43 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported. The market advanced on Wall St. and local shorts covering on bullish reports. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 5 points up. The undertone of the market is strong.

Messrs. Breul & Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 11th instant (11-45 a.m.) as under:—

(1) "Quiet and featureless market owing holiday influence. Immediate future depends on weather development and we recommend purchases on easy markets."

(2) (4.5 p.m.) "Ginners mid June condition 63 crop 10,460,000 bales."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 11th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co:—

"Weekly weather report fairly favourable. Securities and grain markets higher. National Ginners estimate of condition bullish."

Although a further moderate advance was reported in New York futures the marwari Bazar opened almost unchanged at Rs. 524 for F. G. Broach April/May, and advanced to Rs. 525/-. On Bazar operators buying. Around this level Commission Houses were sellers and the market gave way to Rs. 523½, but again improved to Rs. 528 on exporting and commission Houses and Bull operators buying and closed at Rs. 527½ steady at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 529 steady and closed firm at Rs. 530½ on Offices, Exporting and Commission Houses buying. Exporters were buyers for Oomra July also.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 559 and going up to Rs. 560½ again gave way to Rs. 559 on Shroffs and Commission Houses selling. Buying by Exporters and Bulls lifted the prices to Rs. 563 at which rate the bazar closed at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 491 and closed steady at Rs. 496 on Commission Houses buying. F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 538 and Rs. 446 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday with moderate demand, and about 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 12.

		6 30 P M
Fully Good Broach	April/May	530 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	541
Fully Good Bengal	Dec Janry	450
Fine Oomra	..July ..	570
Fine Oomra	..Decr/Janry..	499

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 12.

Description, Super-Fine, F. F. Good G.	F. G.	F. M. G. Bengal and Sindh				
Punjab	575	560	545	530		
M. G. Oomra No. 3	590	575	560	..		
M. G. Broach	630	615	600	590		
M. G. Southerns	..	620	610	600	590	
M. G. Mathia	580	565	550	..		
M. G. Khandesh	585	570	555	..		

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 12

Fully Good Broach April/May	527
„ „ Bengal July ..	538
„ Dec./January ..	448
Fine Oomra July ..	563
„ „ Dec./Jan. ..	494
Good Southerns/June ..	590
„ „ Aug./Sept. ..	595

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 12.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/11
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/1.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

SHARES.

Bombay, June 12.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

	London, June 11.
Chartered Bank of India, A. and China	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£ 132
National Bank	£ 44 3/4
Eastern „	£ 6
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 12 3/4

BANKS.

Imperial 1435, India 79, Central Bank 25 and Eastern Bank 80 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 395, Bombay Cotton 475, By. Dyeing 695, Century 368/12, Cent. India 476/4, Colaba Land 182/8, Coorla 150, Crescent 232/8, Dawn 530, Edw. Sassoon 185 xd, Elphinstone 40, Fazulbhoy 877/8, Globe 42/8, Gokak 100, Indian Bleaching 192/8, Ind. Malwa 375, Khatao 190, Luxmi Cotton 4560, M. Petit 2700, Morarji 2450, New Great 340, New City 255, Pabani 305, Pearls 506/4, Phoenix 460, Premier 90, Simplex 226/4, Standard 1300, Swadeshi 538/12, Tata Mill 190 and Vishnu Cotton 1675.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 172/8 xd, B. Burma 322/8, B. Burma N. I. 77/8, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/4, B. Tramway 96/4, By. Steam 72/8, Bundi Cement 9 xd, Katni ord 72/8, Katni def 190, New India 16/4, Shivrajpur 40, Tata Iron ord 24/8, Tata Iron def 80, Tata Hydro 835 and Scindia Steam 6/2.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, June 12, 1924.

New York Market 11th June 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
27.88	July			27.94+06	28.22+34
25.60	Oct.	25.79+19		26.77+17	26.03+43
24.87	Dec.				25.30+43
24.65	Jan.				25.07+42
24.75	Mar.				25.16+41
24.83	May.				25.25+42

Telegraphic market advices: Oct. highest 26.14, lowest 25.66, range 48 points. Market strong on Wall St. shorts covering. local shorts covering, bullish private reports, bttter stocks and grain markets.

Liverpool Market 11th June 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Price a 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
16.69	July	16.65—04	16.64—05		16.71+02
15.16	Oct.	15.11—05	15.09—07		15.20+04
14.66	Jan,	14.61—05			14.70+04
14.52	Mar.				14.57+65
14.37	May.				14.40+03
	Egyptian.				
21.36	July.				21.50+14
19.10	Nov.				19.25+15

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Temperatures about normal, light to moderate rainfall Georgia and Alabama. Daily forecast; Texas generally fair; all balance entire belt partly cloudy; slightly warmer. Crop is making moderate advance. New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 260,000 bales.

(2) American cross rate 4.31 1/4. Small market, very quiet, scattered selling.

(3) Shelton's estimate U. S. A. Mills consumption May 478,000. Market improved on National Ginners Association midmonthly estimate. Condition 63 per cent., indicates a crop of 10,460,000. Stephen M. Weld and Co., New York, think that this estimate is extreme, but believe that there has been a substantial loss in condition since 25th May. Our travelling man wires from San Antonio: "Crop slowly improving; foul fields; labour is scarce. Boll weevil taking squares that are formed." Weekly Government weather report is favourable.

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 11.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
„ „ Sales of East India	250
Imports	

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—
Mid. Americans Spot
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakell

New Yorks 11 a.m.	..July	..	27.98
(As known in Liverpool	Oct.	..	25.78
at closing time)	..Jan.	..	24.82
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..July	..	27.84
	Oct.	..	24.93

Liverpool, June, 11.
To-day's prices.

Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C. Liverpool ..	July ..	16.71+02
	Oct. ..	15.20+04
	Jan. ..	14.70+04
	Mar. ..	14.57+05

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June, 11.

Months.	Today's price.
June	..17.06—.04
July	..16.67—.02
Aug.	.. ..
Sept.	.. ..
Oct.	..15.12—.04
Nov.	.. ..
December	.. ..
January	..14.63—.03
Feb.	.. ..
Mar.	.. ..
April	.. ..
May	..14.35—.02
Egyptians :—	
Nov.	..19.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June, 11

Months.	To-day's Price.
June	17.06—.04
July	16.71+.02
August	16.21—
September	15.77+.03
October	15.20+.04
November	..(14.94)+.04
December	14.81+.04
January	14.70+.04
February	14.61+.05
March	14.57+.05
April	14.48+.04
May	14.40+.03
June	14.33+.03

Tone—Very Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June. 11.

Months.	To-days price.
June ..	22.00+.15
July ..	21.50+.15
August ..	21.15+.15
September ..	20.75+.15
October ..	19.85+.10
November ..	19.25+.15
December ..	19.15+.15
January ..	19.03+.15
Feb. ..	19.03+.18
March ..	19.03+.23
April ..	19.03+.23
May ..	19.03+.23

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 11.

M. G. Bengal, Good	11.65
„ „ Fully Good ..	12.05
„ „ Fine	12.45
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.20
„ „ Fully Good ..	12.70
„ „ Fine	13.20
M. G. Broach, Good	13.05
„ Fully Good ..	13.45
„ Fine	13.85
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.55
„ „ Fully Good ..	11.95
„ „ Fine	12.53

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES

New York, June, 11.
To-day's Prices.

Futures at New York	July ..	28.22+34
	Oct. ..	26.03+43
	Dec. ..	25.30+43
	Jan. ..	25.07+42

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 11.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports .	6,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
„ Exports to Continent ..	9,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ July	28.22+,34
„ „ „ October ..	26.03+,43
„ „ „ Dec.	25.30+,43
„ „ „ Jan.	25.07+,42
Spot Cotton at New York ..	29.25+,40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	29,40+.40
Futures „ „ July	28.14+,37
„ „ „ Oct.	25.22+.44
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 7/16
Demand Bills	
Silver Foreign Mined	66 3/4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 12.
(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 13 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 5 0	11 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	75 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed Gajar50-50 ..	70 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 10 0	12 2 0
Groundnuts	73 8 0	..
Mowraseed	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	35 0 0	..
Castorseed	73 0 0	15 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 9 6
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	..	
Wheat, A/S	7 2 9	
Linseed, May	..	
Linseed Sept.	12 12 9	
Groundnuts J/J ..	73 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	16 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad	74 11 0	
Cotton Seeds J/J/ ..	5 10 0	

WHEAT.

London, June 11.

RAZARIO SANTA FE—63 1/2 lbs. J/J Sellers	45/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. J/J Sellers	44/3
AUSTRALIAN J/J Sellers ..	48/3
Firmer but quiet.	
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Selirs	
Wheat Choice White Karachi J/J Sellers	47
Wheat soft Red Karachi J/J Sellers	46
Tone—Firmer but quiet	

BARLEY.

Barley Karachi J/J Seller	32/9

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 11.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June Sellers	21/3
July Sellers	20
July-Sept. Sellers	20
Fine Java White C. & F. Bombay	
July-Sept. Sellers	20/4
Fine White Java C and F Karachi	
July September Sellers ..	20/4

Tone—Quister with a very limited business.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.)

BOMBAY, June 12.

The local market to-day has opened with an easier tendency and has recorded a drop of 2 to 3 annas in the levels prevailing last evening.

Our Forward Market has eased to-day by evidencing a further drop of 3 to 4 pence per cwt. all round, with not much business passing. The general tendency is towards a still downward movement. Foreign markets are telegraphed to be easier to-day.

To-day's octake for local consumptions amounts to 4600 bags, showing a good purchase demand.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 23 per cwt.
Fine White Java Transhipment Rs. 17/12 per cwt.
Fine White Java Shipment June sh. 21 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Shipment June/July sh. 20/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Shipment July/September sh. 20/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

METALS.

London, June 11.

English best Selected Copper ..	65 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	61 5/16
Copper Braziers	82
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	28 1/2 Nominal
Corrugated Sheets	..£ 17 7/8

BRASS

Bombay, June 12.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4 ..	65 0 0
Do	1 ..	62 0 0
Do	1 1/4 ..	62 0 0
Do	1 1/2 ..	62 0 0
Do	1 2/4 ..	62 0 0
Do	2 ..	62 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 12.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	..3/4	70 0 0
Coppper	..1/ ..	70 0 0
Coppper	.. 1 1/4 ..	70 0 0
Coppper American	.. 1 1/2 ..	69 0 0
Coppper	.. 1 3/4 ..	69 0 0
Coppper	.. 2/ ..	69 0 0
Japanese Copper Brass	..	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint ..	..	29 0 0
Copper, English Brass ..	..	61 0 0
Brass Bars	.. ..	41 8 0
Pat Klai	.. ..	66 0 0
Lead, Country	.. ..	18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4	60—8—0	
1 1 1/4 to 1 11/2	13/4 to 2	59 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4	to2	63 0 0
American Copper 3/4 ..		68—0—0
do do	1 1/4 ..	70 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, June 12.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1 0 9
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 2 9

SHARE BAZAR.

12th June, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O
Ahmedabad Advance ..	395	395	
Bombay Cotton ..	475	475	
Bombay Dyeing ..	695-700	98 3/4-695	
Century ..	362 1/2-70	68 3/4-367 1/2	
Nagpur ..	472 1/2 73 3/4	75-477 1/2	
Colaba ..	182 1/2-83 3/4	182 1/2	
Crescent ex-divi. ..	230-32 1/2	30-232 1/2	
Indore ex-divi. ..	375-72 1/2-73 3/4	373 3/4	
Kohinoor ..	1050	1050	
New Great ..	342 1/2-40-42 1/2	340	
Pearl ex-divi. ..	500-5	3 3/4-505	
Phoenix ..	460	460	
Bharucha ..	192 1/2-90	195	
Simplex ..	235-36 1/4	35-225	
Swan ex-divi. ..	760	760	
Swadesh ..	532 1/2-40	540	
Pabni ..	305	305	
Fazal ..	860-72 1/2	73 3/4-875	
Mathuradas ..	295	295	
Tata Mill ..	190	190	
Globe ..	42 1/2	42 1/2	
Mysore ..	106 1/4	106 1/4	
Madhavji ..	260	260	
Finlay ex divi. ..	540	540	
Gokak ..	100	100	
Edward Sassoon ..	190	190	
Meyer Sassoon ..	132 1/2	132 1/2	
Alcock ..	172 1/2	172 1/2	
Bombay Burma Old ..	322 1/2	320	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	95-95 5/8	95 5/8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	70	70	
Bundi Cement ..	9	9	
Central E. Mining ..	24	23 1/2	
Indian Cement ..	42 1/2	42 1/2	
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	25	24 1/2	
Tata Steel Defd. ..	82 1/2	80	

Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15	3
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15	6
David ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15	9
Shapurji ..	..No 10 1/2	0 14	12
Trikamdas ..	..No 10 1/2	0 15	0
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0 15	0
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13	3
Light house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13	0
Japan ..	..No. 40 /1	1 11	9
Japan ..	..No. 42 /2	1 14	6
Japan ..	..No. 20	1 3	3
Japan ..	..No. 32	1 8	9

RUBBER.

London, June 11.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July/Aug.	11
Plontation First Latex Crepe June	10 5/8

Tone.—Very Quiet and little demand.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 12.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th June, 1924.

Cotton	12,822 Bales
Wheat	32,097 Cwts
Linseed	29,384 „
Rapeseed etc	426 „
Gingellyseed	883 „
Poppyseed	258 „
Groundnuts	1,407 „
Castorseed	4,191 „
Rice	5,132 „
Myrabollams	983 „
Cottonseed	5.000 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2,326 „
Juwar	2,199 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	803 „
Bajri	3,521 „
Coal	4,249 Tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, June 12,

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Elphinstone	1 1 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 3
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth+Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 6 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1 6 6
Diamond Chula	1 5 6
Tata (Darji)	..
Salita.—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 9
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 10 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 6
Dhooties 10 yards —	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb	1 7 9
Check Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per pece	6 11 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece	7 3 0
Bleached Check	
Kasturchand per piece	7 14 0
Bombay United per piece ..	7 14 0
Black Check—	
Textile per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124	
Pearl	12 6 0
Hindustan	12 12 0

VULCAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd. was held at the registered office of the Company, Badham Pile Building, Rampart Row, Fort, on Tuesday afternoon, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy presiding.

The Directors' Report together with the duly audited Revenue Account, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance Sheet, for the year ending 31st December 1923, stated:—

The Gross Premium income amounted to Rs. 7,82 823-12-5 and after deducting all Reinsurances and Returns, there remains a nett premium income of Rs. 1,24,309-2-6. The income from investments and Transfer Fees amounted to Rs. 1,68,367-13-3 and with the Fire Fund amounting to Rs. 1,32,000-0-0 brought in from the previous account, added to it, the total receipt amounts to Rs 3,64,676-15-9. On the debit side, the losses paid and outstanding amount to Rs.38,330-12-6, being 30-83 per cent of the nett premium income. After debiting all the usual brokerage, Commissions, expenses and Directors' and Auditors' fees as shewn, there remains a credit balance of Rs. 2,12,173-9-0. Out of this Rs. 1,40,000 have been reserved for unexpired Risk being about 40 per cent of the premium income for the yera. From the balance your Direitors recommend Rs. 1,20,000-0-0 to bt carried forward as addition Reserve for Fire Fund and Rs. 5,000 as General Rtserve and the remaining amount of Rs. 37,173-9-0 to be carried to Profit and Loss Account.

To the balance thus brought forward as above, is added the amount of Rs. 96,366-8-4 brought forward from the last year's account, which with the addition of miscellaneous Receipts makes a total of Rs. 1,34,498-9-7. After providing for the necessary depreciation from this amount, the Directors recommend that the remaining credit balance of Rs. 1,31,155-5-3 be carried forward to next year's account.

The chairman moved the adoption of the report which was duly seconded.

Mr. Vadilal Girdharlal Shah moved an amendment that the report be not adopted, that a committee of two shareholders be appointed to enquire into the accounts of the Company and submit to the shareholders their report after a week.

Mr. T. B. Khare seconded.

Mr. Shah said the Company was not paying any dividend for the last four years while other Indian companies were paying handsome interests. The shareholders therefore should know why they were not getting any dividend.

Mr. Khare said if a committee was appointed they would enquire into the affairs of the Company and suggest some means of retrenchment.

He also enquired in regard to an item of Rs. 5446 in the balance sheet described as "advances to employees of the Company" and asked if this amount was secured.

The Secretary of the Company explained that this amount was advanced to their late manager and was recoverable.

Mr. G. C. Nensy opposing the amendment said no good purpose would be served by appointment of a committee and if any explanation was necessary, it should be asked from the agents.

The amendment was lost only two voting for it and the report was adopted.

The retiring directors were then re-elected and auditors were appointed for the ensuing year.

AGENT TO G. I. P. RY. AND DISMISSED EMPLOYEES.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Hon. General Secretary of the Railway Unions of Bombay writes to say that as stated by him in one of his previous correspondence on the question of the dismissal of Railway Employees from the Workshops, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Co. has again started employing the men in his Workshops. In March and April last orders were sent out to all the subordinate officials that a particular number of reductions must be made. These officials without exercising any discretion even dismissed skilled workmen and now when the Agent is hard up for men and is re-employing workers he cannot reinstate those very skilled workmen as well as other faithful and loyal servants who served the Company for a very long period of time, for they have either left the town in order to do agricultural work in their villages or they have not been present at the time of re-employment. Thus those who were old hands have now been thrown away and with the exception of a minority a large number of new hands is being employed. I have not been able to gather correct information about the actual wages given to the so-called new hands; but I have communicated to the Agent the thanks of the men for his new step and it is to be earnestly desired he will soon be in a position to re-employ all the dismissed men so as to effect no hardship upon them any longer. It may be noted as far as unemployment in the country is concerned, that when the Agent sought for the re-employment of 200 workers, no less than two thousand were clamouring for employment outside the doors of the Workshops. I trust and sincerely hope that all those employers who have foolishly got rid of their servants under one pretence or another, especially that of retrenchment, will follow in the foot-steps of the Agent and reinstate their old hands so as to some extent lessen the curse of unemployment prevailing in the town. I also have drawn the attention of the Agent to his withholding the gratuity of the dismissed servants since March last. Though monsoon is threatening and those employees who have been turned out would like to return to their native country for agricultural pursuits, yet even after 3½ months

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer "Delta" due at 5 a.m.
B.A. Exam Results. University Hall, 2 p.m.
SATURDAY, June 14.
S S "Dongola", with English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Public lecture by Prof. N. C. Daroowala on "Literature and Culture", "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.(S.T.)
MONDAY, June 16.
Zarthoshtno Diso: (Parsi Holiday): Banks closed.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 13 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 16m.
June 14 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 17m
June 15 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 17m.
June 16 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 17m.
June 17 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 17m.
June 18 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 11th June to 6 a.m. of 12th idem.

Smallpox 9 attacks and 3 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza m.; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 93; total mortality this day last year 65.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P & O mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

The P and O mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 9-30 p.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY ADVISORY. COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

The meeting of this Committee will be held on FRIDAY the 13th June, 1924, at 5. p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association at 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHITRAL STATE MINERALS.

The Government of India has approved the lease of all kinds of the minerals in Chitral State given to Mr. Chotalal Ishwardas of Bombay, and the Political Agent of Chitral and other States have issued passports accordingly.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Prof. N. C. Daroowala, M. A., F. R. E. S., will deliver a public lecture on "Literature and Culture" on SATURDAY the 14th instant at 6-30 p.m.(S.T.) at the Brotherhood Headquarters, "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

The Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay writes:—

IN POUNDS STERLING.

Remittances during the month of May 1924.
Sterling purchases in India 800 000
Total remittances from 1st April 1924 to 31st May 1924.
Sterling purchases in India 5,930,000

FIRE IN A MILL.

A fire broke out at 10 p.m. on Thursday in the cotton waste godown of Jivraj Balu Mill situate at Tardeo near Bellasis Road Bridge. As soon as a watchman saw smoke issuing from the godown he raised an alarm and phoned the Byculla Fire Brigade for assistance. In a few minutes two fire engines, one from Byculla and the other from Gowalia Talao, arrived on the scene and started operations to extinguish the fire. It was not, however, before 11-30 p.m. i.e. after an insistent effort of an hour and a half that they succeeded in bringing the fire under control. They tried their best to restrict the fire to the godown only which was built of corrugated iron and thus save a greater and more serious conflagration of the mill which was in the same compound at a few yards' distance. The cause of fire is not known but the damage is estimated at Rs. 5,000. The agents of the mill are Messrs. Abdulabhoy Lalji and Co.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, KARACHI.

The following resolutions were passed at the last meeting of the Social Service League:—

"This meeting strongly protests against the introduction of fees introduced by Government for (1) mere attendance to out-door and in-door patients at hospitals and dispensaries and (2) surgical operations at the following scale: (a) Persons in receipt of an annual income of Rs. 1,000, i.e., Rs. 84 per month or more, or who pay an annual land assessment of Rs. 200 or members of their families to be charged at the rate of Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 for each attendance at the discretion of the Medical Officer; (b) persons in receipt of an income of Rs. 100 or less per month to be charged annas 8 per day for admission as an in-patient (for medical treatment, not operations) and thereafter an additional sum of annas 8 per each Rs. 50 of income, in excess of Rs. 100 subject to a maximum of Rs. 15. If such a person brings his wife or daughter to be admitted to Maternity Ward, a special fee, five times the fee for in-patients shown above to be charged in addition. Note: This does not apply to Government Gazetted Officers who are entitled to be attended even at home free of charge. (c) For surgical operations the scale of fees fixed is Rs 5 to Rs. 50 for a person having an income of Rs. 100 to Rs. 250; Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 for a person having an income of Rs. 251 to Rs. 500; Rs. 15 to Rs. 250 for a person having an income of Rs. 501 to Rs. 750; Rs. 20 to Rs. 750 for a person having an income over Rs. 750."

The discretion is left to the doctor himself. The operating doctor to appropriate 55 per cent. of the fees charged, credit 30 per cent. only to Government and 15 per cent. to his staff.

This meeting, therefore, requests the Hon. Mr. Jadhav to revise these orders and reduce the fees so as to afford relief to respectable middle class people.

FREE CINEMA SHOW.

JAPAN'S GRATITUDE.

Cinema shows of the appalling Earthquake disaster of last year in Japan will be screened free of charge at the Excelsior Theatre on the 14th and 15th instant by the kind courtesy of the Japanese Consulate in Bombay. It is hoped that the public will avail themselves of the opportunity to witness on the screen the disaster and distress that befell the glorious cities in the "Land of the Rising Sun" and the bereavement it brought upon the millions of humanity by submitting to horrible Nature's wrath. It is worthy of the Japanese Consulate in Bombay to be so generous as to present such a valuable film production to the public of Bombay free of charge.

It may be taken as a proof of the deep sense of gratitude and appreciation that Japan keeps afresh in her memory for what little good India might have done to her in her times of distress.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER COMMITTED BY YOUTH.

APPEAL FOR REDUCTION OF SENTENCE DISMISSED.

Raising Ashla
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Fawcett.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Mehta, Sessions Judge of Broach. He agreeing with the assessors found the accused guilty under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused, the deceased and two more friends went in the fore-noon of 17th November last from Oechan to the village of Pakhajan to drink liquor. At Pokhjan there four met five others of Bhenshli, and all the nine drank liquor. While returning back to Oehhan, the deceased lost all control and could not walk. He had accordingly to be lifted by Parobha and Kesuria who were a little sober, while accused was walking ahead of them at some distance. Accused took Bhaiji to task for his inability and in a sudden impulse raised his Dharia and dealt two heavy blows with it on Bhaiji's head causing an incised wound 7 inches long. The Police Patil was informed about this occurrence; he went to the scene of the offence and after making due inquiries arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty and explained that although they had gone for a drink to Pakhajan and had done so he was so much intoxicated as not to know how Bhaiji met with his death.

The Sessions Judge observed that it was quite clear that the accused assaulted Bhaiji and caused him the fatal injuries with his own Dharia. That the direct evidence of two eye-witnesses and the other circumstantial evidence pointed out conclusively proved that the author of the fatal injuries to Bhaiji was no one else but this accused. In addition to this there was the confessional statement where accused said it is not improbable he might have assaulted Bhaiji and caused his death while he was under the influence of liquor. It is true that he did this act out of pure irritation due to intoxication and that it was not a case of intention or premeditated murder. He must hold that he was guilty of murder. But having regard to his young age and the peculiar circumstances under which the injuries were caused, there ought to be a recommendation to Government for a substantial reduction of the sentence say to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments dismissed the appeal observing that the case be sent to Government for exercise of clemency as desired by the Sessions Judge.

Mr. D. C. Virkar appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader for the Crown.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PRACTICAL JOKER CHARGED WITH THEFT.

On the complaint of Asbury, a taxi driver residing in Sankli Street, Deputy Inspector Rahu charged George A. Iarman with Committing theft from the person of the complainant on the night of the 10th instant before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

According to the complainant on the 10th night when he was sleeping in his taxi Rs. 60 were removed from his pocket without his knowledge. He knew of the loss the next morning when he opened his purse and reported the matter immediately to the Police. Investigation resulted in the finding of Rs. 40 in currency notes among which there was note on which the complainant had marked his metre number, in the box of the accused. Two further one rupee notes were found in his cap.

The accused pleaded guilty, but said that he had no intention of robbing the complainant on whom he practised this as a practical joke. He was remanded to police custody to the 18th for enquiring of his antecedents.

SENTENCED FOR ATTEMPTING TO STEAL

Marshall Almeida, Chaparia Ramjivan and Babu Koraga stood charged with house breaking and attempt at theft and abetment before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Daroowala appeared for accused No 1 and Mr. Thakore defended accused No. 2.

The case for the prosecution as presented by the Prosecutor was this. In the early morning of the 1st inst. the sepoy sleeping at Taj Building was roused by a noise and on going up to the first floor found the door of the office of East India Corporation ajar and saw accused Nos. 1 and 2 inside the room. On seeing him accused No. 1 ran away but accused No. 2 was arrested. On his information accused No. 1 and 3 were subsequently traced by the police.

Witson, Manager of the East India Corporation deposed to his having had telephone message on the morning of the 1st inst. in consequence of which he went to the office and noticed a hole in the safe about ¼ inch in diameter

Kallandarkhan Kalu, ramoshi in Central Bank Ltd. stated that on the 1st morning finding the room on the first floor ajar he peeped in and saw accused No. 1 near the safe. He bolted the door and came back after dressing when accused No. 2 was in the room.

Ramchandra Pirajee, an independent witness, said that on the evening of the 31st ultimo he saw accused Nos. 1 and 3 in the shop of accused No. 2, A cycle dealer at Kamatipura.

The magistrate in summing up the relevent facts of the case remarked that accused No. 3 was in conspiracy with accused Nos. 1 and 2 in committing the deed as he was a servant in the Bombay Cotton Association situated in the same premises and knew the disposition of the safe and probably its contents. All the accused pleaded not guilty. They were convicted on evidence. The first accused was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 130 or in default to 3 more months; accused Nos. 2 and 3 were sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

Cross-examination was proceeded with in the case of Kidnapping against Shamsubi and Hasrat Khan which is being heard at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Ag. Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

Hassan Imam cross-examined by Mr. Velain who conducted the defence for accused No. 1 stated that Abasia and Amina were born in the same month. The interval between his leaving Mecca for marriage with Amina's mother and his return to Mecca was three years. He left Mecca for India 12 or 15 years after his return there. Abbas was born after Amina and after him there was a boy who died three months after birth when the mother also died. The witness came to Bombay about two years' later. Amina is about 12 or 13 years old. She was married about 4 or 5 months ago. The first time he came to know of accused No. 1 or her husband was on the occasion of the marriage of Amina. Shamsubi used to visit his place two or three years after his return from Mecca. His wife told him once that she had gone to see Shamsubi. He never went to her place before the night of his daughter's disappearance. Tar Mahammad arrived in Bombay three days after his daughter's disappearance.

The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS,

Mr. B. C. Kennedy, I.C.S., and Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, I.C.S., delivered over and assumed charge, respectively, of the office of the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 29th May 1924, in the forenoon.

The Honourable Mr. Justice L. C. Crump, I.C.S., relinquished charge of his office as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the forenoon of Monday the 9th June 1924.

Mr. Kamalakar Shankar Bapat, LL.B., to be Second Class Subordinate Judge on probation and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Satara with effect from the 4th June 1924;

Mr. Gopal Krishna Deshpande, LL.B., to be Second Class Subordinate Judge on probation and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Chiplun with effect from the 4th June 1924;

Mr. Narhar Ramchandra Mangaonkar, LL.B., to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge on probation at Karad and Patan, but to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Karad only with effect from the 4th June 1924;

Mr. Hanmant Parashuram Suryawanshi, LL.B., to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge on probation at Gokak and Hukeri, but to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Gokak only with effect from the 11th June 1924;

Mr. Lingappa Yappala Ankali *alias* Lagamati, LL.B., to be Second Class Subordinate Judge on probation at Amalner and Erandol but to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Erandol only with effect from the 4th June 1924.

Mr. Moosaji Ishakji Patel, LL.B. to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge on probation at Dohad and Godhra, but to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Dohad only with effect from the 12th June 1924.

Major H. W. Goldfrap, D.S.O., M.C., vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Herbert, C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed Assistant Director, Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Southern Command, on the Advisory Committee formed in respect of the units of the Indian Territorial Forces constituted in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. E. W. Trotman, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The following notifications by the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, are republished:—

Mr. J. H. Lang, Inspector of Mines in India, is granted leave on average pay for six months and three days (including privilege leave for two months and eight days) with effect from the forenoon of the 30th March 1924.

Mr. V. G. Gokhale Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, has been appointed to act as Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College Poona, vice Mr. B. S. Patel.

Mr. M. K. Pawar to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, vice Mr. V. G. Gokhale, pending further orders.

Mr. R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S., on the termination of his appointment as Director of Industries, has been appointed to be on special duty in the Public Works Department, Secretariat, with effect from 20th May 1924, pending further orders.

Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, M.D. (Lon.), has been appointed to be supernumerary Professor of Pathology at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, from the 25th February 1924 to the 15th April 1924. Dr. F. N. Kapadia, M.D., continuing to act as Professor of Pathology and Mr. E. P. Ghadiali, L.M. & S., L.R.C.P. (Lon.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), as Assistant Professor of Pathology for that period.

(1) Mr. C. V. Gokhale, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Belgaum District, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 5th June 1924, vice Mr. R. A. Fitzherbert, A.C.G.I., Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

(2) On return from leave Mr. A. B. Spencer, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is appointed Executive Engineer, Sholapur District.

(3) On relief by Mr. Spencer, Mr. W. S. Johnstone, A. M. Inst. C.E., B.Sc. (Eng.), Glas., Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Belgaum District, relieving Mr. C. V. Gokhale of that additional charge.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Deccan, Konkan, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Palanpur, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Savantwadi and Kolhapur. Lands are being prepared for sowing of kharif crops which has commenced in some places. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Kaira, Kolaba, East Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha States. Water for irrigation was adequate except in some parts of Gujarat Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

RAIN IN BOMBAY,

On Thursday a few showers of rain fell but this did not give appearance of a real break of monsoon as despite the cloudy weather and occasional drizzling the day marked with high temperature as usual. A sharp shower at one o'clock in the afternoon inspired hopes of the setting of a regular monsoon but in a few minutes this too stopped followed by the usual heat wave.

FATAL FALL FROM ROOF.

On Monday last a carpenter named Suppia Ramaya (40) was working on the corrugated iron roof at Dharavi when he slipped from the roof and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died on Wednesday.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

REPORTED THEFT.

Habib Bawala, a hawker residing on the ground floor of a house at Gowli Moholla, reports to the police that at about 10 a.m. on the 10th instant he locked the door of his room and went to Mahim. He stayed there for a day and at 8 a.m. the next day when he returned, he found the lock on his door tampered with. With difficulty he opened the door and on entering it he found his boxes forced open and property consisting of Government currency notes, cash, and silk clothes, etc. valued at Rs. 2,885 stolen.

REPORTERS & SPEAKERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read of a certain class of speakers who always take delight in finding fault with reporters without any reason or a serious cause. Out of that literature I beg to quote here a couple of passages. The passages run thus.—

(1) Of the great majority of even the better class of speakers whether at the bar or on the rostrum or in the pulpit, few are able to speak (ex tempore!" in such a manner that they would be willing to see a verbatim report of their words in print.

(2) We can imagine with what horror and remorse certain people, who afflict their fellows with what they are pleased to term 'oratory,' would listen to the reproduction of one of their badly-constructed, ill spoken, and imperfectly-articulated, addresses. For some such men, the ordeal would indeed be a terrible one.

Lord Lyttleton wrote as far back as 1871 to the 'Birmingham Post' in the following strain: "I do not complain of the reporters. To do so would be unjust in my case, foolish in any case; for we are absolutely at the mercy of those excellent and formidable personages, and to complain would make matters very much worse. I will tell you two anecdotes. Mr. Cobbett, during the short time he was in Parliament, incessantly abused the reporters, whom he always called 'reporthers,' for not fully reporting him. The consequence was that they ended by not reporting him at all. The late Lord Monteagle, when Mr. Spring Rice, in the House of Commons, once said something the reporters did not like. They sent him a formal warning that unless he publicly apologised, reported he should not be."

Of Lord Lyttleton, it is said that after making a bad speech and yet attacking the reporter of the (London) "Times" for publishing a bad report of that speech, he provoked the following retort from the editor of that journal: "If readers could hear Lord Lyttleton speak, they would wonder that he could be reported, at all.'

Gladstone wrote that "it is true that we have a great deal of excellent work done for us by the newspapers, but it is not the business of newspapers to make a complete record of the proceedings of the House of Commons. The business of newspapers, in reporting our debates, as in other things, is to cater for the market, to report that which their readers like to read on the day after the discussion, but there may be a great deal of matter spoken in the House, which is of the smallest possible importance to the reader at his breakfast table, next morning and which it is very desirable and, in many cases, even very important to have, at least, in some way, placed upon the authentic record." Public platforms are no rendezvous for levity and busy reporters have little time to take note of jocular remarks, which will not appeal to any one's educativeness and sense of mirth. Let speakers draw a moral from the following extracts and make a present of the latter to other budding speakers for their improvement: "How far has the consciousness of the presence of shorthand reporters tended to affect the quality of a speaker's oratory? That the fact should have some effect on the standard of public speaking, may be reasonably postulated. It has undoubtedly made individual speakers more cautious than they would otherwise have been in their platform utterances. It has given them an incentive to speak as clearly and as definitely as their attainments will permit. It has reminded them that they are addressing a larger audience than that physically present before them. The reflection that the speech is likely to have certain effect on the minds of the readers as well as hearers should deepen the speaker's sense of personal responsibility. The reckless remark, indulged in because at the moment it will rouse the feelings of the audience, though on the morrow it will seem absurd, will be avoided. There will be an effort to ensure continuity in the thread of the argument, and to say something that will prove convincing, not only to the emotionally-stirred hearers, present at the meeting, but to the calm readers, who will see the speech in cold print and will read it in cold blood.—Yours etc.,

STENOGRAPHER.

BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

AN APPEAL.

The following appeal has been issued regarding "The Bombay Legal Aid Society":—

In response to the appeal made in a recent issue of the Bombay Law Journal, a number of enthusiastic lawyers have come forward prepared to start a similar Society in Bombay. The constitution of the society is being prepared and will be made available to the public shortly. In the meantime we are requested to invite lawyers and others who are in sympathy with the objects of the Society to communicate the extent to which they are prepared to assist or co-operate with it to the provisional Honorary Secretary, Bombay Legal Aid Society, c/o the Bombay Law Journal.

It is proposed that the membership should consist of lawyers principally and others interested in the welfare of the poor. The fee for membership is proposed to be very nominal—sufficient to cover the rent of rooms and other necessary outlay only. Active young lawyers and law students, who are disposed become members, will have access to the older members of the profession for guidence in cases of difficulty. On certain days of the week the rooms will be open to the public and the members will attend in rotation to hear the troubles of the poor and advise them, and when necessary, enter into negotiations with say, grasping landlords or harsh employers. Probably the majority of the cases will be capable of a happy adjustment; should, however, litigation appear desirable, the necessary information and advice will be given gratis.

The movement is the natural outcome of the amount of social service work which is being undertaken among the citizens of all civilised communities. Society as a whole is realising its obligation to its less fortunate members, to provide them with the benefits for which Society is organised, so as to make some member feel that there is somebody not cares for him and that he is therefore not exactly an outcast, but has his place in the proper scheme of organised society. It obvious also that the work of the Courts would be materially lightened by the Legal Aid Society and a further service rendered to the poor if there were some body to which they could go for legal advice with reference to disputes, where resort to the Court was not likely to be necessary or the matter is too trifling for such procedure, but nevertheless of anxious moment to the parties involved. It is in the interest of Society as a whole that each member should be let to feel that the law is available for him, the same as for the more fortunate members of Society. Men who have votes, have a right to have a share in the government of the country and in making the laws of the country, yet owing to their lack of means, they are unable to reap the benefit of the laws which they are told, they have a share in making.

It would be deplorable if the Bombay Bar were looked upon by the public as an aristocratic institution. So far however nothing has been done by either the Bar Association or the Vakils Association to place the benefit of the services of the legal profession at the disposal of those who are unable to pay for the same. In the United States of America there are a number of Legal Aid Organisations, which do this work, acting in conjunction with the different State Bar Associations. In England there are "Poor Men's Lawyer Societies," attached to University settlements which do good work in advising the poor. In Scotland there is a well known Society which is known as the "Poor's Court" which is said to have existed since 1424. The Edinburgh Legal Dispensary" is a Society founded along the same lines as the Medical Dispensary common all over England and Scotland. In Chicago there is a "legal clinic" at which students are required to give service free but from which they derive the benefit of the practice. Similarly the local Bar Association would be fulfilling their higher function if they took the lead in this movement which would make the mass of the people realise or feel that the members of this profession were doing something to give to those who cannot pay for it, the benefit of the special training and special qualifications which the members have for dealing with the complex problems of Society and which an intricate social organisation renders so necessary.

We therefore confidently appeal to and invite the Mercantile Community, social service Organisations, Bar Associations, Sheitors, Law Students and the public spirited citizens of Bombay to give their support to the proposed Legal Aid Society. It is clear that the proposed institution cannot succeed without the entire sympathy and support of all these persons especially of the legal profession. The function of the profession is to establish justice, to maintain the rights of man, to defend the helpless and oppressed and to succour the innocent. There is a strong feeling in the community that the legal profession is not living up to the great purposes for which it exists. In the words of Judge Parry "Medicine has its noble traditions of charity —why should not lawyers set an example of self-sacrifice and unselfishness? Is there some subtle essence in the law that of necessity destroys the favourable microbes that promote peace and good-will among men." We await Bombay's answer.

HOUSE COLLAPSE AT SANKLI STREET.

On Thursday morning at about 9-30 o'clock a portion of a four-storeyed building situate at Sankli Street suddenly collapsed which threw the locality into considerable excitement and consternation. The building belonged to Bai Jaboobai Alibhai, a Mahomedan widow. Fortunately it did not cause any casualty and all the tenants who were mostly Mahomedans were brought down safely. The Byculla Fire Brigade station being close to the scene of incident, Mr. Nagle, acting second officer of the station promptly repaired to the scene with his staff and rendered all the necessary assistance to the tenants to come down safely and to remove the debris.

MYSORE RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

MYSORE, June 12.

THE C. B. PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Ali Asker's FEARLESS, 7-2, Bona 1
Mr Rahmatullah Sawt's APPLAUSE, 7-8, Donnelly 2
Raja of Sivaganga's CRIADILLO, 10-10, Aldridge 3

Also ran:—Black Rock 8-1, Ooma 7-2.

Betting:—2/1 against Fearless, 3/1 against Applause, 3/2 against Criadillo, 6/1 against Black Rock and Ooma.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17; Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 6-8.

THE LALITADRI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Mysore's KING'S DAUGHTER, 7-12 1
Mr G A Mash's THE GAFFER, 9-0, Huxley 2
Raja Venkatagiri's ORMEDRI, 7-0, Bona 3

Also ran:—Lucky Lad 8-13, Warburton 7-12.

Betting:—5/4 against King's Daughter, 9/1 against The Gaffer, 5/1 against Lucky Lad, longer prices the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 6-8; Places Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 12-8.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs Conran Smith's LANDLADY, 8-3, Donnelly 1
Mr Usmankhan's MELENORA, 7-5, Siley 2
Mr G A Marsh's GOOD DAY, 8-7, Huxley 3
Yuvaraja of Mysore's STORM WALL, 8-12, Meekings 4

Also ran:—True Grace 9-6, Cresson 8-9, Lottie 7-7, Colby 7-0.

Betting:—5/2 against Landlady, 5/1 against Melenora 3/2 against Good Day, 6/1 against Storm Wall and True Grace, longer prices the rest.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10-8; Places Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 5-8.

THE MAHAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Fakrut Tujar Sir Ismailsait's KLETITOR, 8-4, Barrett 1
Sanad Abdul Rehman's RAJPUT, 7-8, Donnelly 2
Mr A M Ahmedsait's BOWERY, 7-0, Reid 3
four 4

Also ran:—Mahir 9-13, Paras 9-7, Coossack 8-6, Tooman 7-8.

Betting:—3/2 against Kletitor, 2/1 against Rajput, 3/1 against Mahir and Paras, 6/1 against the rest.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23; Places Rs. 11 and Rs. 7.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Mysore's SANDRA, 8-10, Thomson 1
Mr J S Nicoll's NICOBAGUA, 9-0, Huxley 2
Mr P Pogose's THE OMALLEY, 7-11, S J Meekings 3
Mr M Yoonu's BOSWORTH, 8-9, Barrett 4

Also ran:—Highroad 9-4 Fleeting Favour 9-0, Weedote 9-0, Duckbird 8-13, Seremist 7-9, Mademoiselle Vite 7-0.

Betting:—3/2 against Sandra, 2/1 against Nicaragua, 3/1 against The Omalley, 6/1 against Bosworth, longer prices the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 9; Places Rs. 5, Rs. 11 and Rs. 6.

THE MOSUL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Ahmed Hazamy's KNIGHT BACHELOR, 9-3, Huxley 1
Maharaja of Mysore's AGA, 8-3, Bona 2
Sir Ismailsait's DIJLAH, 7-2, Black 3
Mr Kadum's ALL CLEAR, 8-4, Fozard 4

Also ran:—Lucknow 9-7, Million 9-6, Special 8-12, Khailan 8-11, Lutchman 8-1, Emperor 8-0, Baby Grand 7-9, Link Leader 7-2.

Betting:—Evens Lutchman, 5/2 against Dijlah, 3/1 against Knight Bachelor, 4/1 against Special, longer odds the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 83; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 65 and Rs. 6.

A Peshawar, message of June 11th says:—For the second time within three months the Tank City chokidars were caught napping. Recently two of them went to sleep in their tower. Two thieves entered their tower and lifted their rifles. Chokidars gave a chase but ran into the remainder of gang who promptly killed one and wounded the other.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

101 R. G. A. BEAT Y. M. C. A.

Owing to the absence of the 70th Company R. G. A. the 71st Coast Battery were again obliged to take their place against the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday evening when the Gunners secured a three goal victory. The Artillery men opened the attack and were soon testing the Y. M. C. A. defence. Flood and Leverdere missed a shot each. A shower of rain had made the ground a little slippery and the ball heavy. The Y. M. C. A. combination though not very good succeeded in eluding the R. G. A. backs but could never direct the ball between the sticks. Leverdere scored the first goal for the Gunners with nice head McCarthy kicking badly.

On resumption play became brisk. The Y. M. C. A. had an equal share of the attack though their attempts were mostly foiled by Reaney whose height and reach stood him in good stead. Thompson, the centre-forward of the Y. M. C. A. distinguished himself by his individual efforts and clever play. Young McCarthy was too much afraid to tackle Reaney or he might have had a couple of good kicks at the goal. The R. G. A. were again on the offensive and French worked his way up and his centre resulted in Bacon shooting the second goal. The defence of the young men fell off a great deal at the end and French scored the third goal with an easy kick which McCarthy failed to save, Chisholm being in the way.

The teams were:—

Y. M. C. A.—McCarthy; McMurchie and Chisholm; Taylor, Holmes and Brown; Pongue, Thompson, Lynn, McCarthy and Ernest.

R. G. A.—James; Davis and Reaney; Griffiths, Gingell and Marsden; Byrne, French, Leverdere, Flood and Bacon.

Referee:—Mr. Cummings.

TO-DAY AT 5-45.

West Yorks 'B' vs. Colaba United.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

LONDON, June 10.

The following are county cricket results:

Essex beat Worcester by five wickets.

Lancashire beat Yorkshire by 24 runs. The finish of the match was wonderful. Lancashire made 113, Macaulay taking 6 for 40 and in the second innings 74, Macaulay taking 4 for 19, and Kilner 4 for 13. Yorkshire, in the first innings, made 139, Parkin taking 5 for 46, Tyldesley 4 for 69. Yorkshire in the second innings had lost 1 wicket for no runs this morning and needed 56 for victory, but Tyldesley took 6 for 18, and Parkin 3 for 15 and dismissed them for 33.

Leicester beat Northants on the first innings. Leicester made 197 and 96, Wells taking 5 for 24. Northampton made 154 and 59 for 3.

Notts drew with Surrey. Surrey made 568 for 4 and declared, Nobbs making 200 not out. Notts made 257 for 5, Carr scoring 112 not out.

Derby drew with Warwick. Warwick made 317 for 8 and declared, Quaife making 85 and Calthorpe 65. Derby made 34 for 2.

Gloucester beat Somerset on the first innings. Gloucester made 392, Dipper scoring 157. Hammond made 120. Somerset made 218, Parker taking 8 for 71, and followed on, and made 78 for 4.

THIRD DAY'S CLOSING SCORE.

The closing scores for the third and last day are as under:—

Essex made 86 for 5 against Worcester.

Yorkshire were all out for 33 against Lancashire, Parkin taking 3 for 15 and Tyldesley 6 for 18. Lancashire won a great victory by 24 runs. Yorkshire's only lower totals were 26 against Surrey at the Oval in 1909 and 32 against Notts in 1876.

Leicester made 96 against Northants, Wells taking 5 for 24. Northampton made 69 for 3.

Notts made 257 for 5, Carr making 114 not out.

Rain interfered with the play at Derby Warwick made 317 for 8, and declared Derby made 34 for 2.

Rain also fell in Taunton.

Somerset made 218 against Gloucester, Young scoring 60, Parker taking 8 for 71. Somerset followed on and made 78 for 4.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 11.

Warwickshire versus Yorkshire Warwick made 66 for loss of no wicket.

Sussex versus Notts Sussex made 74 for 5.

Gloucester versus Worcester, Gloucester made 154 Rogers making 60 not out and Root taking six for 69. Worcester made six for five.

Northamptonshire versus Hampshire, Northants made 1 for loss of no wicket.

Following matches were not played owing to rain.

Leicester versus Surrey.
Somerset versus Essex.
Lancashire versus Middlesex.

Cricket match between South Africans and Oxford University was not played to-day as the ground was saturated.

At Scarborough in Davis cup matches Britain has secured winning advantage by Wheatley defeating Richards 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

DAVIS CUP-TIE.

INDIA'S PLAYERS AGAINST FRANCE

LONDON, June 12.

Messrs. Sleem, Jacob, Hadi, and A. H. Fyzen will represent India against France in the Davis Cup-tie.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES

LONDON, June 11.

In the third round of the Davis cup matches Britain defeated South Africa by 4 to 1 matches. Gilbert beat Spence 4-6, 6-1, 6-1.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

London.—Steamer "Baron Lovat" has got off Barrown Sands and has passed Gravesend.—Reuter.

Death has occurred of Brigadier-General William Campbell.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Mr. Alexander Francis, organiser of the Anglo-Indian Educational Fund.—Reuter.

New York.—The Persian Minister has sailed homeward to take his seat in Parliament.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1924.

THE INDIAN DEMAND.

"With a view to presenting a united demand for Dominion Home Rule for India", so says a Reuter's cable, "a memorandum prepared for presentation to the India Office has been signed by Dr. Besant, Messrs. Sastri, T. Rangachariar, K. C. Roy, Sanmukam Chetty, Iswar Saran, Sir Ali Imam and Sir G. K. Gupta" and "copies have been posted to Lala Lajpatrai and Lala Harkishan Lal for approval and signature." The memorandum begins by saying that "all political parties in India are agreed in demanding Home Rule and differ merely in regard to the ways for attaining it and not with regard to the fundamental principle of India's right to self-determination." This is, of course, a bare truth, though what little justification the signatories to the memorandum and those whom they represent have in adopting a different method for securing the common end from that followed by the overwhelming majority of their countrymen will be clear from their admission that they are "convinced that the people of India have no real confidence that Britain will in the near future give effect to her declared intention of establishing Dominion Home Rule in India, and the present unrest will rightly continue until such Home Rule will be established."

It is an illuminating commentary on the infinite faith the signatories have in "the statesmanship of Britain" and on their corresponding lack of faith in their own countrymen which has prevented them from making common cause with the latter in their method of attaining the country's freedom, that, in spite of this admission, they still believe in memorials, deputations and Royal Commissions. If the signatories are convinced that the people of India have no real confidence that Britain will, in the near future, give effect to her declared intention of establishing Dominion Home Rule in India, the appointment of a Royal Commission, which they demand, will not suddenly create that confidence. Lala Lajpatrai, who has been invited to sign the memorial, made his position and that of the majority of his countrymen clear on this point when he declared in his recent speech in London, that "no Englishman and no body of Englishmen can make a constitution which will satisfy us, for the simple reason that no foreigner or body of foreigners knows or can know what we need and how we would like to adjust the needs and requirements of the various sections, classes and interests of the Indian people." The signatories, of course, also "claim that India should draft her own constitution in the same way as the Dominions and the Irish Free State." But evidently they want a Royal Commission to establish this claim!

So far as the demand for self-government is concerned the signatories want complete provincial autonomy and a responsible cabinet in the Central Government. But they leave the defence of the country in the hands of the Viceroy subject to agreed reservations until a responsible Government of India is ready to take it over and they also leave with the Viceroy Foreign Affairs, including relations with the Indian Princes secured by treaties. The national demand for which the Congress stands, was thus stated by Lala Lajpatrai in the speech we have referred to:—

> "We want full Swaraj or full Dominion Status now, subject to such reservations as may be agreed upon between us for a number of years."

Lala Lajpatrai proceeded to say:—

> Now there is a fundamental difference between my position and his (Mr. Sastri's). The Government wants to consider what other departments can be transferred to Indian control, "consistently with the structure, policy and purposes of the Act." The Congress Party and the Swarajists say "we do not care for the 'structure, policy and purposes' of your Act. We never accepted it. We are not bound by it; What we are after is full Swaraj, subject to such reservations, if any, as may be agreed upon between you and us." The reservations made by the Rt. Hon. Sastri may possibly be agreed upon by all parties subject to an understanding as to the speedy Indianisation of the Army. The question of the Indianisation of the Army is the crux of the whole matter. The Army absorbs more than half of the revenues. Our unfitness for defence is the strongest weapon in the armoury of the other side against the grant of Swaraj to us. Any Swaraj without the Indianisation of the Army is meaningless, worthless. Army is the key to our finances. Yet personally even I would be prepared to come to an understanding with the Government on the question of the Army, provided a scheme for the speedy Indianisation of the Army is a part of that understanding."

This being the Indian demand the only method of satisfying it is by the representatives of Britain and India meeting together on terms of perfect equality. A Royal Commission appointed under the Government of India Act, cannot be acceptable to the Indian people for the simple reason that its basic assumption of an arrogant claim on the part of Britain of trusteeship of India is inconsistent with the exercise of their right to self-determination.

ALLIANCE BANK AFFAIRS AND THEIR LESSON.

The publication of the Report by the voluntary Investigation Committee into the affairs of the Alliance Bank is likely to raise serious misgivings in the Indian mind about the *bona-fides* of the attitude of the Government of India in the matter unless prompt and suitable action is taken by the latter. They have promised time and again, as publicly and solemnly as could be conceived, that the offenders would be punished if brought to light. And yet here is a report of an investigation committee, (which, presumably, has been ready long since, and in the hands of the proper authorities for several months past) which makes the most serious allegations against specified individuals without the Government of India or their representatives concerned lifting as much as their little finger to bring the culprits to account. Boulton Bros. are, indeed, the most considerable and prominent offenders, not to mention Sir James Walker against whom serious allegations are made. The Boultons had boasted, at the time they sought the connection of the Bank, of their influence with high Government officials. Is the silence and inactivity of the Government an indication of this influence? It is incumbent upon Government to take immediate proceedings,—or cause such to be taken—against persons or bodies found at all inculpated in the shady transactions distinguishing the career of these twentieth century adventurers in India. The method and excuse of the Government assistance in July 1922 to prop up this already tottering institution, (and thereby afford time to many European depositors to withdraw their monies from the foundering ship, so it is alleged without contradiction) make it still more imperative that those in high places concerned in this scandal should take immediate steps to purge the Government of the country of the odium inevitably arising out of such a scandal.

It is true, indeed, that the full and final report of the official liquidator is yet to be submitted. But, meanwhile, sufficient has been brought out to make a *prima facie* case against those against whom this Investigation Committee makes its allegations. "Within the short period of seven years of their (Boultons') entrance, nine chief satellites of the group sucked the life-blood of the Bank. Messrs. Boulton Brothers and the companies under their control managed in this brief space of time to deplete the financial resources of the Bank to the extent of a little more than four crores of rupees upon securities, which were, for the most part, of an extremely hazardous nature." Those who advised the Government of India in July 1922 to permit the Imperial Bank to come to terms with the tottering institution, and, again in the April following, to offer, through the Imperial Bank, a fifty per cent. guarantee to the creditors of the Alliance Bank must, if they had carried out their investigation properly, surely have known facts as alleged above. If, despite all that they ventured to use Indian monies to salvage a sinking vessel, surely, it is not too much to ask that now when the truth is slowly leaking out, they would suffer the Government to make good their repeated pledges and punish or prosecute the principal offenders. The Imperial Bank, it is true, has been reimbursed its guarantee, though even that may not be a very great achievement if all the secret manipulations were disclosed. If the Alliance Bank Liquidator obtains payment from a debtor of that Bank, which that debtor makes good by obtaining an accommodation from the Imperial Bank, the net result of the triangular transaction will not be materially different from the original situation, except that A who was originally the debtor of the Alliance Bank, is now a debtor of the Imperial Bank. The Imperial Bank, of course, is doing nothing illegal or even imprudent in such an arrangement. But whether or not the Imperial Bank has been reimbursed, by no matter what exact manipulation, the fact remains that its guarantee had been given, at the instance of the Government of India, to an institution some of the Directors and wire-pullers of which are alleged to have shown themselves to be distinguished by no means by the nicest sense of honour or rectitude; and we are waiting to see what action Government will take against them.

We cannot quite say if the proposed amendment to the Imperial Bank Charter Act is one of the lessons Government want to show they have learnt in consequence of the Alliance Bank scandal. But we doubt if the authority to the Imperial Bank to lend moneys to a Bank in the process of winding up or liquidation, "*upon the security of the assets of such Company*" is in the best interests, either of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank itself, or even of the Indian people at large. "The Assets" of a Company—even a banking Company—in liquidation are by no means the soundest security for the Imperial Bank. And though such a provision gives a general power which may be utilised in favour of an Indian as well as a non-Indian concern, we hold the Imperial Bank of India must be considered to be an institution primarily for the benefit of the people of India. If such a power as is contemplated is to be given at all, the provision must at least be inserted that the company demanding and obtaining such an aid from the Imperial Bank, shall be an *Indian company*, with head office in India and capital in rupees, with a three-fourths majority of Indian directors and managers as well as of shareholders. There is no such provision in the proposed amendment, and to that extent it is bound to be mischieveous, and to repeat, possibly, the disastrous fiasco of the Alliance Bank. In that case, besides, the Imperial Bank had acted on the impulse of and as agent for the Government of India; so that in the last extremity they could have had recourse to Government to hold themselves indemnified against any loss arising out of the Alliance Bank guarantee. Under the new amendment, if it is allowed to pass, the Bank will act on its own responsibility as the direct principal in a purely banking transaction. Will that be quite safe for the shareholders of the Imperial Bank?

SIR M. O'DWYER AND MARTIAL LAW.

In both his opening and closing addresses Mr. Ernest Charles, Counsel for Sir M. O'Dwyer in the latter's libel suit against Sir Sankaran Nair, contended that his client had nothing to do with the declaration of Martial Law in the Punjab. In his opening remarks Mr. Charles stated that "Martial Law had been proclaimed contrary to the Lieutenant-Governor's express request and it was in reference to acts done under Martial Law, for which the plaintiff was in no way responsible, that the Act of Indemnity was passed. This the defendant knew as he was at the time a member of the Government." In his closing address Mr. Charles reiterated this statement. It is a pity that this entirely misleading statement seems to have remained unchallenged by both Sir Sankaran Nair and his Counsel. The truth appears to be that Sir Michael O'Dwyer, far from having opposed the declaration of Martial Law, had actually urged the Government of India to declare it in the province. This must be obvious from the statement made by Sir William Vincent in the Imperial Legislative Council on 19th September, 1919, in reply to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's speech on the Indemnity Bill. We quote the Associated Press report: "He (Sir William Vincent) read the message the Government of India received from the Punjab Government by wireless, which stated that the situation was very critical in Lahore and Amritsar districts on the 13th April and requested the Government of India to declare Martial Law. In view of this there was ample justification for the Government of India to declare Martial Law." Another report makes Sir William ask "if any member would have declined it (i.e. declaration of Martial Law) on receiving that telegram." In the face of such a clear statement how can Sir Michael O'Dwyer plead that he not only had no hand in the declaration of Martial Law but had actually opposed it? Yet it is on the strength of such a misleading plea that Sir Michael has secured absolution for his official misdeeds from a British court of justice!

Points of the Day.

Strange Silence.

All our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, barring one, have expressed their views on the result of Sir M. O'Dwyer's action against Sir Sankaran Nair. They have all accepted the correctness of the verdict, though one or two of them, like the "Pioneer" and the "Statesman", regret the fact that the Judge displayed a marked bias in favour of Sir M. O'Dwyer. The solitary journal which is maintaining a sphinx-like silence is "The Times of India." It is rather difficult to account for this silence. Perhaps, it is too busy tilting at the Swarajist wind-mill to have any breathing time to devote to the latest triumph of "British Justice." Or, it may be, it is still engaged in rummaging its files to find out what attitude it had taken up towards the Dyerian deeds in days gone by. If the latter is the case, we are afraid it will ultimately discover the task to be a thankless one, for while at first our contemporary (of those days) had unequivocally denounced the atrocities, it later performed a complete somersault and recanted, in a most unabashed manner, all that it had said previously. The cause of this strange phenomenon was the reported strong disapproval of its attitude expressed in local official and mercantile European circles. Perhaps, experience has taught it caution and it deems silence the better part of wisdom.

The Contrast.

It will not surprise us to find our contemporary at last breaking its silence and setting its seal of approval on the verdict, while, at the same time, expressing a pious regret like the "Pioneer" that the Judge "unnecessarily" showed a bias towards the plaintiff and deprived the verdict of any influence upon Indian opinion. The Anglo-Indian journals, including our local contemporary, can find no words sufficiently strong, to denounce those who applauded the "patriotic" motive of Saha. But these journals must admit that these persons at least condemned the violent deed of Saha. Have the Anglo-Indian critics of the Serajgunj Conference done even this much regarding the misdeeds of Dyer and other officers during the Reign of Terror in the Punjab? They have not only applauded the "patriotic" motives of these officers but approved of their deeds also. An Indian jury has at least convicted Saha of his crime; while a British Jury and a judge have absolved wrong-doers in the name of the "Empire." Yet, the world is told by British politicians that Orientals have no sense of justice!

Finance and Economics of Japan.

Almost every country in the world is engaged in the process of readjustment of the national economic conditions from the shock of the war to the more normal conditions of the country. But nowhere, perhaps, has the process been more intense than in Japan, with the consequence that in Japan the curve of the general economic prosperity has been even more indented and irregular than in countries less actively engrossed in the process of readjustment. Japanese trade has, indeed, shrunk from the great boom in the war period and in the years immediately following the war; but the new level maintained in the last three or four years is considerably above the pre-war level, and it is steadily improving. The total volume of the sea-borne trade of Japan proper, that is, excluding Korea and Formosa, amounted to £163.7 million in exports and £189.0 million in imports. Though this shows an adverse trade balance against Japan, it is much more favourable than the preceding year, when the adverse balance had aggregated £36 million whereas in the year under review it was a little over £ 25 million. The most considerable exports from Japan were raw silk, cotton yarn and silk and cotton fabrics, with tea rapidly gaining an important position in the trade schedule of the Eastern Empire. It cannot fail to be interesting to Indians engaged in the cotton industry in this country that Japan, which has to import the bulk of its raw cotton, is nevertheless able to undersell Indian products in the Indian markets in this line, and is even capturing the trade of India in this department with all the countries on the opposite shores of the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. Is the secret of Japanese success to be found in the cheaper Japanese labour, or in a more sympathetic national government in that country than what Indians have to put up with in their own?

Retrenchment and Development.

On the financial side the same story of retrenchment and development is repeated in the Japanese budget. The revenues have been reduced from the high water mark of 1921-22, (exceeding £ 200 million) to the relatively moderate burden of £ 137.6 million, the bulk of the fall being in the extraordinary receipts; while the expenditure has been proportionately brought down. It is significant to note that the total budget for the national defence of the Japanese Empire, with all its commitments and liabilities actual or imminent, is a little over £45 million while the land army alone in India costs Rs. 60 crores. There is an item in the revenue schedule of Japan which is likely to cause some confusion and misunderstanding in the mind of the careless reader. Japan charges an excise duty on her own cotton manufactures in spite of her being admittedly a protectionist country. The explanation is probably to be found in Japan regarding the tax as a preventive of undue consumption at home of goods primarily designed for export so as to help redress the normally adverse balance of trade which a country newly developing on modern lines cannot avoid having. Japan has no intention to penalise its native industry as we in India have been forced to do for the benefit and at the behest of Manchester.

General Bruce's "Brave Deed."

If we are to credit the "Englishman's" report, General Bruce, when he heard that his Gurkha orderly had been assaulted by a Calcutta bazaar crowd, seemed anxious to leave some "impression" behind his brave deed, which consisted in exercising his trained fists on all and sundry whom he came across in the crowd. That the effort on the General's part was more than ordinarily strenuous can be seen from the fact, also reported by the "Englishman," that he returned "somewhat dishevelled." A local contemporary appears to be so much delighted with the General's performance that it draws a moral from it—for the benefit, of course, of Indians, and especially of Bengalees. It is to be hoped that the rif-raff of Calcutta will long remember the Saheb who lost his head temporarily like themselves. If they want to know more about him they should consult the latest edition of "Who's Who," failing the "Englishman," of course.

The Torch-Bearers.

The "Times of India" is a veritable beacon-light to the European community, both official and non-official, voyaging in the dark and rock-strewn sea of Indian life. On Wednesday the European, if not Indian, readers of our contemporary must have been delighted to read in its columns that Sir Malcolm Hailey, the new Governor of the Punjab, was accorded "a Muslim welcome" by the Punjab Udasin Mahamandal. Yesterday they must have been greatly enlightened by reading in our contemporary's columns that among the "lady visitors" to the first session of the Rajput Conference held at Vartej were "Mr. Castoorbhai and Mrs. Gandhi."

UNIVERSITY REFORM

POST-GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH.

(BY DR. PURSHOTTAMDAS T. PATEL.)

I.

While so much is talked about University Reform and when the Senate is considering a scheme of University post-graduate studies and research it would not be inopportune to draw attention to certain points in connection with our university activities where reform is really necessary. The scheme is in the form of an omnibus proposal for post-graduate studies in many subjects some of which are of little importance from the research point of view. It is said that the aim of the University should be to award the degree of Master of Arts on the recognition of the satisfactory original research work, wherever this is possible. One cannot understand why graduates in other faculties should not be helped and encouraged to work for the highest degrees in science, engineering, agriculture and various branches of medicine, when every body recognises the importance of these subjects and when a very few candidates qualify for them in comparison with the degree of Master of Arts. During the last ten years about 400 candidates passed the M.A. examination, while during the same period about 100 took the higher degrees in all the scientific subjects combined together. What does this show? It shows that the present University education which is blamed as one-sided, exclusively literary and preparing clerks, teachers and civil servants of the lower grade, is to be encouraged still further in its higher sphere for the production of arm-chair philosophers and academicians. I do not minimise the importance of liberal education which is a national necessity, but I do think that it should not be exclusively literary. And every one will agree that the interest of the individual and the nation would not be satisfied, if every one without regard to circumstances and aptitude should and did study only Shakespeare and Milton, Languages and History, Binomial Theorem and Logarithms.

An Omission.

How many chemical, agricultural and technological experts can be claimed by this University after so many years of present educational system? And how is it that we have to send our best students for higher scientific education to foreign countries? And why is it that at every step we have to import experts from outside? It is strange that none of the science professors have suggested the inclusion of their subjects into the new scheme, although the importance of science was so much lauded by the Principal of the Royal Institute of Science at its recent opening ceremony. He said: "We realise in this great industrial city the daily demands of the adaptation of scientific knowledge to problems of industry, health and development, but we believe our highest purpose to be nevertheless the pursuit of knowledge for its ownsake by scientific research. Selected students according to their attainments and capacities work under the teacher's guidance as fellow-investigators and research workers, and the resulting research is the summit of teaching which is found in the laboratory, library and workshop rather

(Continued on page 10.)

MILLERAND'S INTENTION.

TO LEAD OPPOSITION IN CHAMBER.

KEEN CONTEST FOR PRESIDENCY.

LONDON, June 12.

M. Millerand's letter of resignation to Parliament is strikingly laconic but he has simultaneously issued a lengthy manifesto to the nation repeating the reasons he previously gave in an earlier message to the Legislature as to why he resisted the Leftists' demands for his departure, and announcing his intention of "resuming the struggle for the liberty of the Republic and France." It is expected that he will utilise the existing vacancy in the Chamber by means of his return to Parliament and lead the Opposition while M. Poincare will occupy a similar position in the Senate.

KEEN CONTEST FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

Indications are that there will be a keen contest between M. Doumergue, the President of the Senate, and M. Painleve, the President of the Chamber, for the Presidency of the Republic.—Reuter.

M. HERRIOT'S CABINET.

AN EARLY ANNOUNCEMENT EXPECTED.

LONDON, June 11.

Paris.—M. Herriot is losing no time in settling down to his task. He is already preparing a new Cabinet for announcement immediately a new President is elected. He is planning to adjourn the Chamber after a very brief debate to enable him to get into contact with the Allied Governments. He hopes to go to London to see Mr. MacDonald at the beginning of the next week.—Reuter.

ELECTION OF NEW PRESIDENT.

LONDON, June 11.

Paris.—The Chamber and the Senate will meet jointly at Versailles at two on Friday afternoon to elect the new President.—Reuter.

EFFECT ON FRANC

LONDON, June 12.

New York.—There is uneasiness in financial circles owing to French political crisis which is reflected in the position of the franc which jumped thirty points and is now five point thirty-two dollars to hundred francs.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS OPINION

LONDON, June 11.

Paris.—The moderate newspapers unanimously regret departure of Mr. Millerand. Some of them consider yesterday's proceedings a dangerous precedent.

The "Echo de Paris" says M. Herriot and his friends have struck the first blow against constitutional laws with the assistance of Revolutionaries and opened a way for greatest unreasonableness on the part of the Extremists. That was the worst of the capitulations by the Radical Party.

The "Figaro" says the Leftists have accomplished the revision of the Constitution.

On the other hand the Leftists' organs rejoice at the downfall of M. Millerand whom the "Humanite" describes as "one of the worst enemies of the proletariat."—Reuter.

LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

LONDON, June 11.

Paris.—M. Millerand has addressed letters to the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber announcing his resignation.—Reuter.

U. S, AND THE LEAGUE.

REPUBLICANS ENDORSE GOVT. REFUSAL,

LONDON, June 12.

Cleveland, (Ohio).—The republican platform favours the adherence of the United States to the World Court of International Justice, endorses the refusal of the Government to become a member of the League of Nations, firmly advocates the calling of a Conference on the limitation of land forces and the use of submarines and poison-gas favours tariff on imports for the protection of labour. With regard to foreign debts the platform holds up as a model Britain's debt settlement and declares that great nations cannot recognise or admit the principle of repudiation.—Reuter.

GUESTS OF HONOUR AT REUNION,

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LONDON, June 12.

A large number of Maharajas and other prominent Indians were the guests of honour at the Reunion organised by Lady Swaythling. The company included several, Dominion High Commissioners and members of the aristocracy.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water

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AMRITSAR SHOOTING.

ITS GHASTLY RESULTS.

MRS. BESANT'S PLEA FOR HOME RULE.

Copy right.

LONDON, June 11.

Mrs. Besant in a letter to the Press after dealing with what she describes as inaccuracies in an article by Sir M O'Dwyer in a Sunday newspaper dealing with Amritsar dwells upon the results of the Amritsar shooting which she says include bitter hatred of the English, riots, boycott of the Prince of Wales, alienation of Sikhs, general distrust of the British promises, non-cooperation, revival of secret conspiracy, deliberate breaking of laws and consequent imprisonment of thousands who are hailed as martyrs. She says Gen. Dyer did not crush the revolution. He created one which is still proceeding. The lesson of Amritsar convinced India as a comparatively trifling massacre of Peterloo convinced England that people's lives were not safe until they won political power and it gave a tremendous impetus to the Home Rule Movement. The punishment of Sir Sankaran Nair and the "vindication" of Gen. Dyer will give another great impulse to the campaign for winning the Common Status in India.

"Our task in winning it constitutionally will be much harder because the advocates of conspiracy to overthrow the British rule will be greatly strengthened".

The trial has made it necessary that Britain should choose her road. India cannot be held forcibly but only by ties of mutual love. The trust has now been strained almost to a breaking point. Let Britain cooperate with India by establishing Home Rule. Only then will India remain a contented partner in the commonwealth and bulwark of Britains self-governing dominion in the East.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE.

NO PROSPECT OF EARLY SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, June 12.

The services on the underground railways did not show material change yesterday and the public continue to experience much discomfort and overcrowding. There was a half an hour breakdown during the busiest hour of the morning owing to overloading at the power station. Thirty-five stations are still closed. The prospect of improvement is far from bright as the Electrical Trades Union last night decided, as the demands for increased wages had not been conceded, to extend the strike "in order to effect a speedy settlement."

FIGHT BETWEEN ORDER AND MOB LAW.

The London Underground Railways' ultimatum already mentioned is signed by Lord Ashfield and says that under no circumstances will the companies meet the representatives of the strikers.

Mr. Cramp, the Secretary to the National Union of Railwaymen who has just returned from the Continent, has issued a strongly-worded statement and takes the line that this is a fight between order and mob law and declines to placate or temporize with the "forces of anarchy." He declares that he will not compromise with unofficial strike leaders and calls for courage to deal with "all these disruptive elements." He defines any refusal to go to work as black-legging.—Reuter.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT'S WARNING.

LONDON, June 11.

The Underground Railway management has warned the strikers to return to work before the 13th June, otherwise they will be dismissed and steps taken against them for striking without proper notice.—Reuter.

Following upon the Underground Railways ultimatum, the Great Western Railway informed unofficial shopmen strikers to-day that they were liable to legal proceedings for breach of contract, giving them time till June 16th to return to work. The extension of the strike (mentioned earlier) depends on the meeting of shop-stewards of Electrical Trades Union to-night. The negotiations with craft unions broke down this morning.—Reuter.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY KILLED

LONDON, June 11.

Hancow.—A message from Lengchow Kneilin reports that the American Missionary Mr. Cunningham has been killed and other foreigners are safe.—Reuter.

SIR WILLIAM DUKE DEAD.

LONDON, June 12.

Sir William Duke died suddenly last night. It is believed the death was due to heart-failure.—Reuter.

Sir Frederick William Duke, who at the time of his death was permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, was born on 8th December 1863. Son of Rev. William Duke, he was educated at Arbroath High School and University College, London. Entering the I.C.S. in 1882, he went through the different grades of a civilian's career till he became Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in 1911. His regime was not marked by any distinguishing act and he carried the administration with the usual routine mentality of the "Heaven-born" service. When he returned to England after serving for two years, from 1912-14, as Member and Vice-President of the Bengal Council, he was appointed a Member of the Secretary of State's Council and finally Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India.

ALLIANCE BANK SCANDAL.

DIRECTORS AND BOULTON BROS.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS BY INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. was wound up voluntarily on the 9th May 1923 and Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes were appointed liquidators. Under section 209 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1913, a creditors' meeting was held on the 1st June 1923 at which a committee of investigation was appointed to work with the Liquidators to give all assistance to the Committee and the latter to keep in touch with the creditors. The Committee has issued a report signed by Messrs. A. Barrie Brown, W. C. Banerji, B. C. Ghose and S. K. Day. The report contained amazing revelations and grave allegations against some of the Directors of the Alliance Bank as well as the Boulton Bros. Among the conclusions of the Committee are "it is sufficiently clear that the Bank's position began to be shaky from the year 1914, when the Directors sought to improve its finances, preferably from London. As a result the Bank became connected with Messrs. Boulton Brothers whose exploits proved to be the main cause of the failure" and that "Messrs. Boulton Bros., instead of rendering the needed help, formulated one scheme after another with the result that the funds of the Bank were either thrown away upon speculative adventures of a dubious nature or were utilised for their own purposes, to the detriment of the Bank's interests."

"Under the circumstances and considering the facts brought out by our enquiry and to safeguard the interests of the creditors", the Committee recommends:—

(1) That an application be made to High Court for winding up the Bank by the Court.

(2) That an application be made for the appointment of an additional Liquidator (preferably an Indian who commands the respect of the small depositors) other than a member of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes and the late Auditors of the Bank.

(3) That an application be made under Section 196 of the Indian Companies' Act against those Directors and Officers of the Bank who are in the opinion of the Committee, responsible for the Bank's failure.

(4) That misfeasance summonses be taken out against the Directors and Officers of the Bank who are included in the foregoing reference.

(5) That arrangements be made immediately for the investigation of the affairs of the Bank at its Simla and London Offices.

(6) In view of the fact that legal steps may be taken against certain Directors and Officers of the Bank, who are in the employ of the Liquidators, such Directors and Officers be forthwith dismissed.

(7) That immediate steps to safeguard the Bank's interests in the Boulton Group of Companies be taken.

FIRE AT JWALAPUR.

6 MEN BURNT ALIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JWALAPUR, June 11.

Pandit Nardev Shastri Bishambhardayal, Governor, Mahavidyalaya, Jwalapur, wires: Disastrous fire broke out here yesterday. Some two hundred huts and houses were burnt down and six men and children were burnt alive. Mahavidyalaya Brahamacharies and staff are arranging for relief. The bulk of the sufferers are Mahomedans. Relief is urgently needed. The local Hindus are helping in every way.

STRIKE AT PODANUR.

LOCO SUPDT'S NOTICE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 11.

In connection with the railwaymen's strike at Podanur, the District Loco Superintendent, Podanur, has issued the following notice:—With reference to my notice dated 9th June in connection with the reopening of the Podanur workshops, all are hereby informed that these workshops will be reopened in stages comrencing frou 12th June 1924 to all those who are prepared to come forward for re-entertainment. As it is impossible to open workshops to all at once, men will be taken on in batches. Men are informed that men entertained will be given rates of pay they were drawing before their dismissal. Workmen's special will be run as usual on Thursday but all are informed that if a sufficient response is not made to this notice, I am not able to give any definite date from which workshops will be re-opened.

A relief fund for the benefit of the strikers has been opened and contributions amounting to about Rs. 2,500 and some bags of rice have been collected.

CALCUTTA KIDNAPPING RUMOURS.

MAYOR'S APPEAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Mr. C. R. Das this evening addressed a meeting of the inhabitants of Karaya Road where disturbances took place yesterday. The Mayor stated that having made elaborate enquiries into the matter he was certain that the rumours of kidnapping of Mahomedans children were entirely false and appealed to the inhabitants of Karaya Road to do their utmost to prevent such deplorable incidents in future.

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

LANCASHIRE'S INTERESTS.

ADVOCACY FOR BETTER TARIFF SYSTEM.

COPY RIGHT.

LONDON, June 10, 7-30 p.m.

Mr. Sanjiva Rao, textile expert, Government of Bihar and Orissa advocated the employment of a better system of tariffs in India in the course of a paper at the Empire Textile Conference sitting at Wembley. He thought the Lancashire Millowners' apprehension at such a suggestion was baseless because the economic development of any part of the world must always be a matter of time and this especially applied to India. He believed indeed the improvements effected in India would be in substance favourable to the Lancashire millowners.

Mr. E. H. Burt of the Indian Central Cotton Committee said that his department was attempting to abolish some defects of handling and marketing Indian cotton which were largely responsible for the unpopularity of Indian cotton in Lancashire. They had added to the supply of Indian cotton four hundred thousand bales of staples between 7/8 inch and one inch. Lancashire could help them in India by establishing production there of better cotton. It was difficult to get newer cottons known particularly in Liverpool. India was now producing cotton which Lancashire could use and which at present were taken from America. Mr. Burt said that in another seven years they would bring another seven hundred thousand acres of irrigated land under cotton cultivation. Mr. K. F. Arrowsmith of master cotton spinners referring to Mr. Rao's paper said that it was important that whatever Government existed in India Lancashire's interest should be looked after. As regards money that had been poured in India for the extension of cotton growing if there was an undue interference with conditions under which this work was carried on the interests of Lancashire might be seriously jeopardised.

USES OF AIRCRAFT.

IRAQ EXPERIENCE OF A COMMANDER

LONDON, June 11.

An unqualified tribute to the many-sided uses of aircraft in military operations pervades the despatches of Sir John Salmond, Commander in Iraq relating to the operations of last year from February (when the pro-Turkish intriguer Shaik Mahmund, Governor of Salaimaniyah planned a general insurrection in Iraq) until June when complete order was reestablished and Shaik Mahmund was driven across the Persian frontier. Aeroplanes not only frequently participated in engagements dropping bombs and machinegunning the enemy but enabled the Commander to fly from place to place among scattered columns of a most difficult country, personally directing operations. They also dropped proclamations, evacuated casualties and supplied ground troops with rations. In one case they dropped four tons of barley in a single day. Sir John Salmond states that but for the rapid intercommunication of aircraft and wireless in a country of great distances and crude communications he would have hesitated to undertake the operation.—Reuter.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS DISCHARGED.

TRIAL OF TARAKESHWAR SATYAGRAHIS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SERAMPORE, June 11.

Swami Satchidanand and 111 volunteers were produced before the Serampore Court as accused in the Bhog looting case. The Magistrate discharged 55 women volunteers, remanded the Swami to Police custody and adjourned the case. The women volunteers followed the Swami to a lock-up and while the police were attempting to disperse the crowd it is reported that the women volunteers were injured.

The last report says that while the Swami was being taken to the lock-up by the Police the Swami fainted and the police suspended their operations for the time being.

NEW HOWRAH BRIDGE.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The Calcutta Gazette publishes the new Howrah Bridge Bill which will be introduced at the next session of the Bengal Legislative Council. The new bridge will be of cantilever type and as recommended unanimously in 1920 by the Expert Committee presided over by Sir R. N. Mukerjee. It is estimated that the total cost of the scheme will not exceed Rs. 63,40,00,000.

In January last year a Representative Committee presided over by the Finance Member of the Bengal Government considered the proposals for financing the scheme and recommendations of the Committee, which had been accepted by the Government, show it is possible to finance that bridge of cantilever type. The Bill is drafted to give effect to the recommendations of the two above named Committees. The Bill makes provision for raising of loans for the purpose.

TARIFF BILL.

VICEROY GIVES ASSENT.

TO OPERATE FROM TO-DAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 12.

H. E. the Viceroy has given his assent to the Steel Industry (Protection) Bill which comes into operation from to-morrow, the 13th of June.

MR. KARANDIKAR'S SPEECH.

During the debate on the Tariff Bill in the Council of State on the 9th June, the Hon. Mr. R.P. Karandikar said:—

It is possible to agree with one or two statements made by the Hon. Mr. Bell in that that the full one hour he had in making out his opposition to the Bill was not sufficient to convince one of his opposition and that it is not correct to say that the European Commercial interests are opposed to the principle of this Bill I would brush aside the insinuation that the European interests are opposed to this Bill as I would regarding members who happen to be either shareholders or otherwise connected with the Tata Steel Co. when they support this Bill.

Some comment is made as regards the work of the Tariff Board. The Hon. Mr. Bell said there was no member with practical commercial experience and the constitution of the Board was, therefore, defective. Perhaps that may be, but here at least in this House when the proper decision is reached —that of passing this Bill—the House will have done so after hearing most of what a commercial member, if on the Board could have said in opposition to the Bill and in favour of interests that appeared to the Hon. Mr. Bell to have been neglected, as I find it is not possible that any one else could have placed that case so forcibly before the Board. In spit of this defect I hope that this House will thank the Board for all that they have done and for the basis their report supplies for the action of Government in bringing forward this measure. The author of India in 1922-23 refers to the Tariff question as of 25 years old only. But having piled up three scores and seven years of age myself I say that the principle involved in this Bill has been agitating the public mind for the last 50 years. We have been looking forward to a protection measure. There was a time when there was a dispute as to whether a certain measure classed as free trade or protection. But the more we go into that subject we are confirmed—I am confirmed—in the belief that whenever a nation begins to develop its own resources and help its own industries, that is pursuing the path of protection in spite of the declaration of its policy of free trade. I was persuaded at one time to look upon Great Britain as a free trading nation and Africa and Germany as protectionist. The Hon. Mr. Chadwick remarked the other day in connection with our Resolution on sulphur that the production of sulphuric acid was an index or barometer of the industrial prosperity of a nation. Having had some acquaintance with law. I can say that Legislative enactments of a nation are the milestones on the onward march of its activities industrial or otherwise. When one, therefore, observes the course legislation has taken in Great Britain, he finds that that has been a nation consistently pursuing a policy of protection in spite of its declaration in favour of free trade. I am not going to take this House into a very ancient history of this matter, but I have found that the form protection took at times bordered almost on absolute prohibition in the earliest days of the 14th century. You will find that by the Acts of 1337 it was made penal for any one either to bring into England or to use foreign cloth as much as Mr.—or as he is generally known —Mahatma Gandhi, recommends non-use of foreign cloth. The Acts said "Do not have foreign cloth at all." That appeared to be a frenzy or a craze. Yes—but nations by themselves are made and it is thus that nations advance. Sometimes their action takes the form of prohibition. Protection acts in other ways often times. calling people from outside and ask that skilled labour to remain in the country and have apprentices made, prepared, instructed in one's own country. That is exactly what this Bill aims at by the introduction of the paragraph of this bill. Then again as for capital—foreign capital is invited with the proviso that the benefits of it must not leave the country and not be monopolized by itself. Whatever intellect and money the world can supply are placed at its disposal if invited and it is there that protection begins. The Board has, I think, therefore, done great service in the cause of the prosperity of India. In doing that it has taken note of the infirmities of a certain business carried on in India. The fact that that business appears to be in the hands of the Tatas is to my mind merely an accident in a way. When you have to apply protection to a country you begin to find out where a struggling industry is and as soon as you begin to search for an industry of that kind, the pioneers of that industry are the first to be in an advantageous position. Thus it may be that Tatas business is going to be supported. That will always be the case whenever you begin with the idea of protection. That the steel industry is in the hands of the Tatas is as I have already put it a mere accident. One need not be terrified at the thought that it is a Parsee firm or that it is a millionaire firm. Are we not prepared to apply the principle of protection to the present conditions of India? And if we have to do it at any time I am afraid we are doing it very very late in the day. I have now reason to feel that the Government of India is really looking after the interests of the people as a whole as soon as it begins to apply the principle of protection. There may be some defects in the present measure. There can be no measure without any defects. It is attacked on some sides on the ground of no adequate provision in the matter of capital as also in that of labour. You must resort to capital, you must resort to labour, else there would be no industry. You must resort to skilled labour, otherwise no industry can prosper. I should like to say that these are matters which have to be considered later on. Out it will never be right to say that no measure that does not take full notice of the capital and labour questions should be brought forward. Government is now possessed of the sentiment of the people and no measure such as has been brought forward should be brushed aside because it is defective in this respect or that. Then it is urged, as has been done by the Hon. Mr. Bell that the industry, as it stands in the hands of the Tatas does not stand in need of protection. In addition to the commercial experience I find the Hon. Mr. Bell has got remarkable advocacy. He pounced upon the figures for 1914 onwards, the year of war, but possibly he might have enlightened us as to what happened from 1907 to 1914. As a matter of fact nothing absolutely was gained throughout these years by the Company. I do not mean to say that during war years the Company did not gain much. But sir, because it was able along with other Companies in the world, owing to war conditions to collect money that is no reason why the industry itself should not be encouraged. Is there any insinuation for the year 1922 figure? I hope not. If there is no insinuation whatever for 1922, I think that that fact shows that the industry does stand in need of help. As to whether the Tatas would be able to flourish this industry or not, that is no concern at the present movement. Are we or are we not prepared to foster industries as such? It is from this point of view that I urge, without wasting the time of the House during the first stage of this Bill that Hon. Members should support this measure and thank Government for the manner in which they have brought it forward. And I hope and trust that Hon. Members will do so.

THE REFORMS COMMITTEE.

A COMPANY OF MODERATES AND BUREAUCRATS.

ENQUIRY TO BEGIN IN AUGUST?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 12.

Although the personnel of the Committee of Enquiry into the Reforms has not yet been announced officially the names of members are becoming known. The Committee is to consist of ten members, of whom three are to be official members, namely, Sir Mahammed Shafi (Law Member), Sir Alexander Muddiman (Home Member), and Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith (Law Secretary). Of the seven non-official members, there is to be one representative of European Commerce and he is Sir Arthur Froom of the Bombay Chamber and member of the Council of State. The Indian non-officials are to be Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Maharaja of Burdwan, Dr. Paranjpye, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and Mr. Jinnah. The tenth member is still to be selected in the place of Pandit Motilal Nehru who has refused to sit on the Committee. Mr. Jinnah who is the only non-official member who has not been a Government member at any time has not yet sent in his formal acceptance, although he received the offer more than a fortnight ago.

The Committee does not mean to hold regular enquiry till August. Thus the assurance of Sir Alexander Muddiman that the Committee will meet immediately after the special session and will be able to prepare the report in time for discussion in the September session, has been thrown to the winds the moment the Legislature closed its special session.

BABBAR AKALI CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 11.

At the Babbar Akali conspiracy case today before Mr. Tapp, Sessions Judge, Lala Raghunath Sahai continued cross-examination of approver No. 2, who stated that he arrived at Nankana Sahib two or three days after the Murder of Sikhs by the Mahant and Kishan Singh was appointed Secretary of the Akali Dal at Nankana. In his statements before the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the committing Magistrate he had mentioned about the conspiracy against Jholichucks (loyalists) and activities of the Chakravarti Jatha. He did not know who had turned the approvers before his arrest and was not aware how the police officers got clue of his whereabouts. He was in the third class waiting room in the station when a head constable asked his name and residence and took him to the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The approver No. 3 was next put in the witness box. Examined by the public prosecutor approver stated he became Akali sometime ago and was appointed a Jathedar of a Jatha of 86 men whom he took to Guruka Bagh. He was instructed by the S. G. P. C. to remain non-violent and not to resist the Police. He and his men were given a beating by the Police and prevented from entering the Gurukabagh but afterwards he succeeded and went there with his men. Dhanna Singh having refused to get Kishan Singh arrested he became an active member of the Babbar Akalis and sent witness to one of the accused to secure a gun and cartridges. These were secured and handed over to Dhanna Singh. Later on, Babu Santa Singh told witness how he had murdered Bishan Singh. Evidence of the approver was proceeding when the Court adjourned.

LICENSE ON HAIR-CUTTING SALOONS.

BARBERS' PROTEST.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The Corporation met yesterday after rather a long summer holiday, and there was a good attendance of members.

The Barbers' Association received a great deal of attention from the Corporation, and both the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. K. F. Nariman had some "frank talks"—one against Mr. Jhabwala and the other in his favour. The Commissioner went to the length of suggesting that Mr. Jhabwala received some personal benefit out of this got up agitation. In the end the letter was recorded, no action being taken on it, the Commissioner, of course, being allowed to take further action he wanted to about licenses. A letter from the British Labour Party (East Lewisham) about the mill-workers' strike was merely recorded on the motion of Mr. J. B. Petit, who protested against the statements contained in it about the mill-owners.

Dr. Sukhia asked the President as to why his particular motion was ruled out, and what words he objected to in the same.

Dr. J. Vora raised a point of order and asked whether Dr. Sukhia was in order at all.

The President said he had disallowed a notice of motion by Dr. Sukhia under Section 11. Dr. Sukhia had since then written a letter asking for reasons and that letter would also be replied to duly. There was nothing at this stage which they could do.

HIND VYAYAM SHALA.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Hind Vyayam Shala, Hanuman Building, Chunam Lane, stating that for the past six years and a half they have been conducting their institute which on an average produced 500 athletes a year who were "quite proficient in their line"; that owing to the space at their disposal being insufficient they had to refuse admission to about 500 candidates; that their room was situated in a lane and that therefore they did not get proper light and air which were so necessary for those who attended the Shala for physical exercise; that they understood that a plot of land opposite the Imperial Cinema on Lamington Road belonging to Sheth Tribhovandas Mangaldas was going to be sold. They requested that the plot might be purchased by the Municipality and let out to them at a reasonable rent and that if this proposal was impracticable they might be given an honorarium of Rs. 250 a month to enable them to hire a suitable site and added that if the Corporation desired to have a test of their athletic skill nothing would please them more than to give a demonstration.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai moved that the letter be referred to the Medical Relief Committee for report.

Mr. M. A. Dabholker seconded.

Dr. M. B. Velker said a very difficult situation in the city had arisen owing to Pathan raids, and their homes and property were not at all safe from them. It was, therefore, proper that some organised effort should be made in that direction, as the police had time to do everything except to give protection to the people from the Pathans and others.

The motion was accepted.

BARBERS' PROTEST.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, President, Saloon and Hamamkhana Owners and Barbers' Association, forwarding a memorandum in which a protest was made against the proposal for the licensing of barbers' shops and in which it was stated that these licenses would simply be an incentive to corruption and bribery which would only add a further levy upon the pockets of the public; that no strong case had been made out in favour of the necessity for a license and that the men were not at present in a mood to accept this bond of slavery and a request was made that the Municipal Corporation and the public of Bombay would exercise all the weight of their influence to give at least about six months to the barbers "to come to a definite conclusion."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter be referred to the Sanitary Measures Committee for consideration, as it was due to those gentlemen that their complaints should be heard. The Committee would hear those persons, and come to a proper decision, he said.

Dr. Sukhia seconded.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla moved that the matter be referred to the Sanitary Measures Committee and in the meantime the Commissioner be requested to stay his hands.

The Commissioner said he had all the details with him and he gave a history of the question which had induced the Corporation to go to Government for legislation in the matter. He said the hair-cutting saloons were inspected by the Municipal authorities and they were found to be in a dirty condition; the tables were covered with dirt and dust; the shaving brushes and razors were in a dirty condition, and never cleaned; in fact everything was in a dirty condition. The necessary power was, therefore, taken from Government and Corporation were approached in 1921 to decide what licensing fees should be fixed. The shops were again inspected then and certain rules were drawn up which he thought were harmless. Those rules were circulated in 1922 among the barbers and notice was given that in April, 1923, they would have to take out licenses. Mr. Jhabwala had, however, managed to persuade the barbers to form an association, and he had done this as a purely personal matter to increase his practice of organising agitation. A deputation had called on him, headed by Mr. Jhabwala and their only objection was that they had always kept the saloons clean, and there was no necessity to take any licenses and enforce new conditions. That was the position which they had now adopted. He had endeavoured not to be hasty in the matter, and he had accordingly promised to give them time till May, and gave some concessions in regard to small shops. Now he was again asked to stay his hands, and the Committee's report would take six months to be out. About the charges of corruption levelled at the Municipal subordinates, which he admitted there was some sort of corruption, as was evidenced lately, he said it was rare. The members of the Corporation, as Indians, must not encourage such beliefs, if they were going to carry on the Municipal administration of the city and by disbelieving such reports they would be able to maintain a higher standard of morality among the members of the staff.

Mr. J. B. Petit opposed the motion, as no useful purpose would be served by referring the matter to a Committee. He moved that the letter be recorded, as they could not encourage exhibitions of the nature they had seen that day in the maidan.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy seconded.

NARIMAN SUPPORTS BARBERS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman objected to the personal attack made on Mr. Jhabwala by the Commissioner, who was unable to reply to them there. Without ascribing any personal motives the Commissioner could have made out his case. Mr. Jhabwala was a well-known gentleman in Bombay and he was doing good service from the Labour point of view, though not from the capitalist point of view. The Commissioner should not have made the statements and he hoped the House would uphold its dignity and protest against the Commissioner's remarks. To say that Mr. Jhabwala was looking at the matter from a pecuniary point of view, and that he was making some money out of it, was most improper. To impute motives of this abominable character was very bad. It was not that Mr. Jhabwala was creating grievances,—only he was making them known to the barbers and showing them the way to remedy them. As a disinterested person he had taught them the constitutional way of righting their grievances and what was wrong in it?

He wanted to know how much disease had spread in the city during the years 1919-21 when no steps were taken to put the shops in a sanitary condition. He did not think the imposition of a license would bring about an improvement. Let them look at the eating houses in the city! Had they improved on account of licenses? What Mr. Jhabwala now said was that the barbers had an Association now, and it could improve the conditions by inducing the members to do the necessary as there were many educated men among them. If they did not do that then the Corporation could impose licenses. The Commissioner had said that he wanted to have frank talks, and the speaker too was going to do so. It was about clause seven. What the barbers were afraid of was not the Rs. 4 for licensing fee, but every clause in the license meant not a legitimate fee, but an illegitimate fee. Every license meant impositions by unscrupulous subordinate staff to extort money from honest men. That was the real apprehension of the barbers. They knew about the licenses for selling milk. They had not at all improved the quality of milk, but had only made it dearer. He said he was merely referring to some of the malpractices existing in the city and not going into particulars.

Mr. I. S. Haji deprecated the conduct of Mr. Nariman in making reference to corruption in the administration, and said it was very bad on the part of the "Nationalists" to go against the Municipal Act.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said after hearing the Commissioner he was convinced that Mr. Jhabwala had no case at all. It would have been better for Mr. Jhabwala to have come before the Corporation in 1921, but now it was too late for them to do anything. He was entirely in favour of Dr. Dadachanji's motion for he was sure the Committee would be able to confirm the Commissioner's action. He disagreed with the attack made on Mr. S. H. Jhabwala by the Commissioner, whom he knew—as it would be a good thing to have more persons like him in the city, for he was responsible for many such movements in Bombay.

Mr. Petit's motion for recording the letter was carried by a majority.

EAST LEWISHAM LABOUR PARTY'S LETTER.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Mr. J. P. Cant, Lecture Secretary, Lewisham Labour Party, East Division, Park Ward, forwarding, for information, the following resolution passed by a meeting of British workers held under the auspices of the East Lewisham Labour Party on Thursday, 3rd April, 1924:—

"This meeting of British workers in various trades expresses its sympathy with the cotton operators and other factory workers of India. It condemns the action of the Bombay cotton mill-owners in suddenly depriving the men of their customary bonus on the plea of insufficient profits, when in the past they had never proportionately remunerated the workers out of the fabulous dividends earned by them. This meeting is further of the opinion that the Government of India should be asked to stop armed attack upon the workers in that country where the workers are entirely unarmed, and it believes that the time has now arrived for the workers of Great Britain to stop all machinery, stores and provisions for factories from going out to India, until the workers in India are paid on the same basis as the workers of Great Britain."

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla said it was not proper on their part merely to record the letter. He moved an amendment that the President be authorised to acknowledge and appreciate the spirit of the letter from the British Labour Party.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconding said it was not a courteous treatment to the British Labour Party, who had taken the trouble of not only passing the resolution but of sending it to them, not to acknowledge the letter. They were merely recording it, and it was not proper to do so, he said.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the original proposition, as he thought some of the statements in the letter were mere "myths" and they should not, therefore, discuss such controversial things.

The letter was recorded.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3-40 p.m. (S. T.) to-day.

BARBERS LODGE PROTEST.

PROCESSION TO MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

About a thousand barbers and proprietors of hair cutting saloons of Bombay collected at Sandhurst Road in the Municipal ground opposite the Globe Cinema on Thursday and started in a procession at 2-30 p.m. to go to the Municipal Commissioner to lodge their protest against the proposed imposition of the licenses on their saloons and hamamkhanas. When they arrived at about 3-30 p.m. at the maidan opposite the Municipal offices wending their way through Girgaon and Dhobi Talao the weather was overcast with clouds and it was slightly drizzling. They brought along with them flags and placards with the following inscriptions which they displayed in front of the Municipal offices.

"Barbers' license forces the chain of slavery upon them." "We do not want to harass the public and we want public sympathy." "Our saloons are neat and tidy." "Who will fight for the poor? Come and help."

Again all the hair cutting saloons and barbers' shop were closed on Thursday as their owners had to go to the Municipal Commissioner to lodge their protest. Some volunteers of Maharashtra Navik Mandal were also seen in attendance and urging the protestants to keep themselves in a line and to behave peacefully. They all dispersed at about 5 p.m. after Mr. Jabwala, the president of their Union told them to do so.

AMRITSAR NATIONAL BANK.

MISFEASANCE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MANAGING DIRECTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 12.

It will be remembered that after the failure of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., in April 1923, the Amritsar National Bank Ltd., another banking concern in the Punjab also suspended payment on 15th May 1923, and went into voluntary liquidation. Later, however, the liquidation was done through the Court and Lala Madangopal Vakil was appointed the Official Liquidator, who, in the course of his investigations, has found a good deal of misfeasance in the Bank's transactions and has applied to the District Judge for a public examination of the Managing Director and other directors of the Bank for the alleged frauds. The application of the Liquidator having been granted, the public examination of Mr. R. S. Sondhi, Managing Director of the Bank, commenced to-day before Lala Rangilal, District and Sessions Judge, Lahore.

The Official Liquidator, assisted by Dewan Mahesh Das, personally conducted the examination of the Managing Director who was represented, with the permission of the Court, by Mr. S. K. Mukerji, Vakil. Examined by Lala Madangopal, Mr. R. S. Sondhi stated that he had been in banking business since 1909, and begun his career in 1908 in the Punjab Cotton Press, Ltd., on a pay of Rs. 50 per month. After this, he opened a stationery shop in which he had invested a capital of Rs. 15,000 and which he gave over to his brother in 1916. He was a director of the Empire Bank for three months in 1913 or 1914. That Bank subsequently failed but no order of misfeasance proceedings was passed against him. He then started a contractor's business under the name of Sitaram Bhandari and Co., in which he received Rs. 4,000 in cash in part payment of his shares in profits. Since 1916 he was also doing contract business under the name of R. S. Sondhi and Co., with a partner, but they were not creditors anywhere at present. He was appointed Director of the Karachi Company but he did not attend any meeting.

He then interested himself in the Punjab and Bengal Bank Ltd. He started another Bank and was also a partner of Barry and Co. Mr. Ramchandra Gurwalla was his co-partner. He belonged to Kasur and had nothing to do with the well-known Gurwalla family of Delhi. It had been resolved that honorarium of Rs. 500 per month be sanctioned for the Managing Agent of the Amritsar National Bank from 24th February 1922. He could not give any reason for this decision and also did no know who drew this honorarium. Later, witness admitted having drawn an honorarium of Rs. 2,571 jointly with Ramchand Gurwalla as a partner of Ramchand Gurwalla and Co. At another meeting of the directors on 18th October 1922, it was resolved that Rs. 500 per mensem be paid to him and Rs. 400 to Ramchand Gurwalla from 1st August 1922.

No proceedings books were kept for recording the meetings of the Managing Agents for the purpose of sanctioning loans. On 18th October 1922, a resolution was passed authorising him to advance Rs. 5,000 at one time to a party on anticipation of the Board's sanction. Witness replied in the affirmative the question whether the Pathankot Municipality sent Rs. 5,000 worth of war bonds for sale to his Bank. Questioned as to what he did with those bonds, witness replied that the Bank borrowed money on the security of those bonds, but that he was not a party to those transactions.

The Official Liquidator informed the Judge that this money was paid back to the Pathankot Municipality by the Liquidator because it was trust money.

Questioned as to the meaning of the letters F.C.I. (London) written against his name, witness said he was a Fellow of the Commercial Institute of London.

The Judge asked how did he get that decree. Mr. Sondhi said that he had to answer questions on book-keeping sent to him through an agent by post and he sent the answers through post and that brought him the degree.

Examination of the Managing Director had not concluded when the Court adjourned till 26th.

EXPLOITING INDIA.

MR. IYER SPEAKS OUT.

PRESIDENT'S ARBITRARY RULING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 8.

At a meeting of the Legislative Assembly the following passage at arms took place during debate on Tariff Bill:—

Mr. President. Then we come to Mr. Ranga Aiyar's amendment No. 8. He wants to add after the words "British India" the words 'subordinating Imperial interests and British interests alike to Indian interests." Do you want to move it?

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: Yes, Sir, just to supply some proof for senior wrangling. I believe the last phase of the Honourable the Finance Member was to characterise the discussion in this House as "junior wrangling." I do not know there is much difference between my age and that of the Honourable the Finance Member. But that is a phrase, Sir, which I do not think it necessary to answer in the same language. It is an objectionable phrase. You cannot shut out discussion in this House by saying it is junior wrangling, or senior wrangling or commercial wrangling, or bureaucratic wrangling or financial wrangling. I do not think, Sir, that I should go into it but surely, that is hardly a phrase to cool his brain or the brain of the House. No doubt I wish to give him a little more excitement and a little more heat by moving this amendment which but for his very objectionable attitude I might not perhaps have thought of moving. But it is very necessary when Finance Members and Members who ought to have a certain sense of responsibility try to choke off very sincere discussion on very trivial grounds, it is necessary to place on record what I consider and what my countrymen consider the English policy the financial policy and the commercial policy has been. Their policy has been, Sir, one of exploitation, one of cruel dishonest exploitation, and I do not think, Sir that without the substitution of the words to my amendment we can get rid of that immoral, that dishonest, that pro-British and anti-Indian policy. May I, Sir. . .

ON A POINT OF ORDER.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Innes: May I rise to a point of order, Sir? I should like to ask, Sir, whether what the Honourable Member is saying is relevant to this Bill.

Mr. President: I do not think it is.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: I want to introduce by way of . . .

Mr. Chaman Lal: Did the Honourable Sir Charles Innes rise to a point of order?

Mr. President: I can't hear you.

Mr. Chaman Lal: May I ask, Sir, whether the Honourable the Commerce Member rose to a point of order?

Mr. President: Yes, he did. —

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: I want to introduce the following words: "Subordinating Imperial interests and British interests alike to Indian interests." I want to introduce them because I do not trust the British Government and the British Government's policy in England and the Bureaucratic Government's policy in India. I want to introduce them because their policy stands rooted in the past. And what is their past? Sir, I will read for the benefit of the House, for the benefit of the Honourable the Finance Member, the views of a man, a member of the Viceroy's Council, who was much older than himself and therefore his is not a case of junior wrangling. Sir J. Arbuthnot writing in his Minute of Dissent. . . .

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

Mr. President: Order, order. We are not here discussing the past Imperial policy. We are not discussing that nod.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: Sir, I submit to your consideration—I venture to say that the present stands rooted in the past and you cannot separate the present from the past and you cannot but introduce these words into the amendment. . .

Mr. President: I am afraid the Honourable Member will have to make an attempt to separate the past from the present.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: I shall very much endeavour to separate the present from the past though I do not see how I can, because the present Government is an inheritor of the past.

Mr. President: I am afraid that if the Honourable Member finds himself unable to differentiate in that manner, he will have to close his remarks.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: I think, Sir, I have got to close, because of your ruling my remarks on that aspect of the question. But then I wish to go into the higher Imperial aspect, the British aspect and the Indian aspect in regard to the present and in regard to the future. Sir, India is considered to be a part of the English Empire and we hear of British preference, Imperial preference and all kinds of new preferences being talked about in this country, in the Anglo-Indian newspapers and also in the Tory and Labour and other newspapers in England. And therefore, Sir, if we do not substitute these words, there is a distinct and vital danger, under the pretext of Imperial preference or British preference or some other preference, of Indian interests being ignored. We all know that India has been treated hitherto as the Cinderella of the English Empire. We all know that Indian have been no more than drawers of water and hewers of wood for a foreign bureaucracy. We all know that they still continue to be the same.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Innes: I rise to a point of order. It has just been pointed out that the Bill governs the preamble and not the preamble the Bill. I submit that there is nothing in this Bill which in any way subordinates Imperial interests and British interests alike to Indian interests, and that being so, I submit that it is not proper that these words should be inserted in the preamble I think they are more in the nature of political manifesto than a sober preamble

Mr. C. Duraiswami Aiyangar: I submit that the Bill governs the preamble only after it becomes an Act. In the legislative stage it is the preamble that governs the Bill.

RULED OUT AGAIN!

Mr. President: It is quite a novel doctrine.

Mr. Duraiswami Aiyangar: All the same it is correct.

Mr. President: Unless Mr. Ranga Aiyar will limit his observations to the actual words that he wants to introduce—I am afraid he is travelling far beyond.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: Will you please make your meaning clear so that I might follow your suggestion? I shall try to follow you provided you will make it quite clear as to what you expect me to do.

Mr. President: The Honourable Member should confine himself to the amendment before the House "subordinating Imperial interests and British interests alike to Indian interests."

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: According to the weight of authority on the subject—

Mr. President: The point of order which was raised is that these words, "subordinating Imperial interests and British interests alike to Indian interests" are not in order because they will not correspond with what the clauses of the Bill contain. The clauses of the Bill say nothing about subordinating Imperial interests and British interests to Indian interests at all and I think this amendment is not in order.

Mr. M. S. Aney: (Berar Representative.) Is it in conflict with anything in the clauses?

Mr. President: I rule the amendment as out of order.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: I thought when you called on me to speak that you considered the amendment was quite in order.

Mr. President: Now I consider the amendment out of order.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: May I submit my reason why it should not be considered out of order?

Mr. President: Merely on the point of order.

MR. IYER SPEAKS OUT.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: Yes, on the point of order. When you called on me to speak I thought you considered the amendment was quite in order. There is nothing, Sir, in this amendment which offends against the Bill before the House. In fact, the preamble is supposed to embody the policy of the Government, and I want that the policy of the Government should be embodied in unambiguous language so that there may not be any fear in future of the language being interpreted away, as such languages have been interpreted away in the past by Viceroys and ex-Viceroys. Therefore, I think that it is but fair and that it is but proper to give an opportunity to a Member of this House to make the policy of the Government quite clear, because it is very ambiguous, it is very misleading, and judging from the record of the Government, judging from the present policy of the Government, judging from the temper of the people, judging from their anxiety, judging from their solicitude for the national industries which have not been encouraged, I think it is but fair to describe the policy of the Government in very unambiguous language by including the phrase "subordinating Imperial interests and British interests alike to Indian interests" in the preamble.

Mr. President: The preamble cannot go beyond the clauses of the Bill and I think the amendment is out of order.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: Thank you.

RESIGNATIONS FROM CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 11.

In obedience to Mr. Gandhi's injunction that Swarajists and those who do not believe and act up to the five boycotts should not remain in the Congress Executives, the President and Secretary of the Nellore District Congress Committee have tendered their resignation.

BIHAR COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, June 11.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council will sit at Ranchi from 19th to 21st June and from 25th to 28th August. The last three days will be devoted to non-official business.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT RAWALPINDI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, June 11.

A disastrous fire last night destroyed thirty shops. The loss runs to some lakhs.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sure the general public will feel very much obliged if some man of science were to come forward to explain why this year during the months of April and May last, there have been practically very few mosquitoes in Bandra. The municipality of Bandra is a poor body and has no expensive Malaria Department to maintain. It has no muslin nets to carry about mosquitoe eggs from contaminated water, to water of fresh and unsullied wells. These wells are all over the place, open, with no pesterene floating in it. What then has caused the disappearance of the mosquitoes in these two months? Is this a phenomenon unique in Bandra only or has been observed and felt in the other towns of Salsette? The monsoon will soon be on, and then every pool will breed its mosquitoes, so the best plan at present is to collect in heaps all fallen leaves etc., and to burn them."—Yours, etc.,

R. M. TARKHAD

Bombay, June 9.

SWARAJ PARTY.

AS UNITED AS EVER.

MR. KELKAR'S STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 11.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the chief Whip of the Swaraj Party has issued a statement to the Press with a view to correct certain reports about the Swaraj Party of the Assembly and the action taken by its members at the special session just concluded. The statement runs:—

"The members of the Party, who were elected to the Select Committee on the Tariff Bill agreed to serve on the committee in accordance with the unanimous decision of the Executive Committee of the Party. Technically the Executive Commitee had no power to permit members to serve on committee under the existing rules. in view of the recent developments as the joint manifesto of Mr. Das and Pundit Nehru it was generally understood that the rules in that respect required revision and alteration. The Executive Committee acted in anticipation of the alterations which have now been made and recommended to the general council for their confirmation. Having regard to the well-known differences of opinion existing between the eminent economists and in all the legislatures of the world on the question of "free-trade" or "protection," it was decided at a meeting of the Nationalist Party, which consists of all the Swarajist members and some independent Nationalist members of the Assembly that the Tariff Bill should be discussed on non-party lines, every member being at liberty to support or oppose the Bill or any amendment thereof according to his own independent judgment. It is thus clear that diverse views expressed in the course of debate were not due to any split in the party or breach of party discipline; but the members in expressing their own views and voting in support of them were acting within their rights and in conformity with the decision of their Party. The amendment proposed by Pundit Motilal Nehru to the amendment of Mr. V. J. Patel was previously approved by a majority of the Nationalist Party, without, however, taking away the liberty of action originally given to the members in this matter. A meeting of the party was duly notified to be held at the time and place when and where the official members were to discuss Pundit Motilal Nehru's amendment with him. Before meeting the official members Pandit Nehru explained the position of the members of the party and also their authority to settle the amendment with Government members on certain lines. The amendment so settled was again put before the meeting of the Party and was approved by a majority. It was then proposed in the open House by Pundit Nehru and carried by an overwhelming majority of all parties in the Assembly. The procedure so far being confined to the policy of the Swaraj Party was in strict accordance with the principle laid down by the general council of the party in a resolution passed at Cocanada under which the leader of the Party was to put himself in communication with the Government if necessary. In the present case the principle of amendment was accepted by the Government and the discussion only referred to the details, which were eventually agreed to by a majority of the party. There is no rift or split in the Swaraj Party of the Assembly. It stands as united as ever, members having full confidence in their leader Pundit Motilal Nehru."

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

RESOLUTIONS IN TRAVANCORE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, June 12.

The Satyagraha campaign at Vaikom continues. The Travancore Legislative Council is now in session at Trivandrum and several resolutions have been tabled urging recognition by Government of the right of the Depressed Classes to use all public Roads and thoroughfares in the State. Mr. Kurur Nilakantan Nambudiripad, Secretary of the Untouchability Committee has wired to Mr. Changanacherry Parameswaran Pillai M.L.C. requesting the Council's cordial support of the resolutions. Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker who is now undergoing a sentence at Arukutty and who will be released in another week has been served another order whereby he is prohibited from making public speeches in the Quilon District in connection with the Satyagraha movement. Mr. Gounder who has just been released from the Central Jail, Trivandrum shortly proceeds to Quilon on propaganda work and to collect funds in aid of the campaign. Among the recent donations may be mentioned a gift of Rs. 100 from Guntur Municipality and another contribution of a like amount from Chirayankizh and Kadakkavoor.

VOLUNTEERS ASSAULTED.

Yesterday, Periannan one of the volunteers and Mr. Sivagurunathan, a Khadder expert were assaulted and beaten on their way back from a blacksmith's workshop where they had gone to get spindles made. The assailant was a Nair who asked them why they had come there. He was evidently enraged at the sight of the Khadder wearing Congressmen. Not only were they beaten, but their umbrellas were snatched away and had to be got back by sympathetic passers by who remonstrated with the Nair on his conduct. News comes from Trikkotithanam of one hundred Pulayas having sought entry into the Local Vaishnava Temple and been prevented from entering by the caste Hindus. In reply to an enquiry from the Government the Chairman of the Vaikom Municipality has stated that all roads situated within the limits of Vaikom Municipality are maintained out of Municipality funds. A meeting of Untouchability Committee is to be convened at Cochin to-day.

A POLICY OF BALANCED BUDGETS

STATE AID TO EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY.

DEWAN OF MYSORE'S BUDGET SPEECH.

The Dewan of Mysore, in opening the first session of the newly-constituted Representative Assembly in the course of his address, said:—

With a creditable record of useful work behind it for more than 40 years the Representative Assembly has now emerged out of its old form into a stronger, well-defined constitutional body which is in harmony with the sentiments and traditions of the country and the genius of our people. It now takes a definite and more important place in the body politic of the State not merely because its constitution rests on the statute, but because its functions, powers and responsibilities have been increased; the members are returned by an electorate four times as large by direct election; and while the majority of the members represent territorial constituencies, there are now representatives of Minority interests and Special interests under a well-regulated system of election through recognised Associations. Commerce and Trade, and Planting and Labour interests have secured their proper places in the constitution of the Assembly. The result of all these changes, gentlemen, appears to me, judging from the constituent elements which form the new Assembly, as eminently satisfactory and His Highness' Government have every reason to hope that you will, in accordance with the inspiring message of His Highness conveyed to you at the inauguration ceremony, "be guided by commonsense, good-will and useful study of facts and of experience and that your new powers will be used only for the promotion of the common good."

POLICY OF BALANCED BUDGETS.

I now propose to introduce you firstly, to some of the outstanding problems of Mysore finances and then take you over the salient features of the revised estimates of the current year and the Budget estimates of 1924-25. Soon after I assumed charge of the Dewanship I took the opportunity, when the Budget session of the Representative Assembly met in June, 1922, to lay before that body an outline of the financial policy which His Highness' Government had decided to adopt, to bring about an early improvement in the financial position of the State. I calculated that the real situation was that a deficit of Rs. 21 lakhs, after taking a fairly liberal estimate under some of the principal heads of revenue, had to be faced even under a restricted scale of expenditure in the various departments of administration. The gross expenditure of the State in 1920-21 had touched the highest level ever reached, viz., Rs. 344 lakhs and the Budget estimate of 1922-23 was based on effected retrenchments up to a total of Rs. 45 lakhs; and on the standard of the Budget then presented, I estimated that there should be an improvement to the extent of Rs. 56 lakhs a year in the finances of the State and generally indicated the manner in which an attempt might be made to bring about that result. In giving the 7 years finances in their true perspective, I worked out the deficits in the account of the normal heads of revenue and expenditure and showed that the deficit in the year 1920-21 reached the high figure of Rs. 73 lakhs. Lastly, I formulated the financial policy for a triennium at the end of which I anticipated that our finances would be restored to a position of equilibrium. The normal revenues were according to the Budget of 1922-23 short of the normal expenditure by Rs. 21 lakhs, and it was intended to balance the whole account in three years' time by following a policy of retrenchment and expansion of revenue wherever possible, taking credit for Rs. 11 lakhs out of the Sterling Loan Sinking Fund annually in the Revenue Accounts.

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1923-24.

According to the Budget of 1923-24, we estimated a total revenue of Rs. 3,31,50,000 and a total expenditure chargeable to revenue of Rs. 3,30,87,000 providing for a surplus of Rs. 63,000. The adverse seasonal conditions resulting from the failure of the north-east monsoon and the consequent distress in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore have affected almost all the principal heads of revenue, under which there is a fall in the aggregate according to the Revised estimates, of over Rs. 9 lakhs, the reduction under Land Revenue alone being over Rs. 5½ lakhs. The total revenue according to the Revised including the extraordinary revenue of 5 lakhs from the Assigned Tract is Rs. 3,29,02,000 which is only Rs. 2,48,000 less than the Budget estimate, the decline in revenue caused by the abnormal seasonal conditions being to some extent counteracted by increase of revenue under Assigned Tract, Mining Revenue, Railways and the special receipt on account of Railway Surcharge Tax. Against the total expenditure of Rs. 3,30,87,000 provided for in the Budget for the current year, the Revised estimate shows that the expenditure is likely to be Rs. 3,29,12,000, i.e., a decrease of 1¾ lakhs. Including the extraordinary revenue of 5 lakhs from the Bangalore Assigned Tract, the Revised estimate for the current year is really balanced, the difference being only Rs. 10,000. The position is that the bulk of the contribution to Sinking Funds is paid from normal revenues and the balance of Rs. 5 lakhs from an item of extraordinary receipt and that, on the whole, the resources of the year are adequate for all the demands to be met. That this result has been realised in spite of the dislocation to which the original Budget programme was subject will, I believe, be considered as a matter for gratification.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1924-25.

In the next year's Budget, a total revenue of Rs. 3,35,84,000 is anticipated as against the Revised estimate of Rs. 3,24,02,000 for the current year and the total expenditure to be met from this revenue is placed at Rs. 3,35,15,000 resulting in a surplus of Rs. 69,000. The financial position as disclosed in the statements that are now presented to you will, I hope, be considered on the whole satisfactory. You will observe that under a definite policy of financial re-habilitation which comprised within its scope drastic retrenchments spread over a period of more than two years and restricted grants to the various Development Departments which in consequence have remained in a state of stagnation and inactivity, we are now fairly on the road which will lead us to the goal which we have set before us.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

Turning to the Educational expenditure the Dewan said:—The State grant for Education including the University has been fixed at Rs. 45,66,000 as against Rs. 42,92,000 during the current year. The grant for the University has been raised from Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 7,44,000. This large increase has been incurred mainly for two reasons. In the first place, owing to the strain on the finances, the grant to the University during the last two years had to be very considerably reduced with the result that the University had to draw upon its balances for meeting a portion of its normal requirements. These balances have now become considerably depleted. In the second place, a large extra grant has had to be made for providing accommodation to the increasing number of students who have taken up science subjects for their optionals and who seek admission to the Central College. The question of instituting a Medical Faculty in the University which has been under consideration for some time past has now assumed a definite shape. In view of the increasing demand for medical relief all over the State and the difficulty which our students experience in obtaining admission to the Medical Colleges in British India, the Government have approved of the proposal of the Senate of the University to open a Medical College in Bangalore from next month in connection with the Medical school already existing. The institution of technological courses in the University is dependent on the introduction of similar courses in the secondary stage of education. In connection with the scheme of revision of the S. S. L. C. Scheme which has been examined at length by a Special Committee as well as by the University, the Government have just passed orders providing for the introduction of vocational studies in the High School course. The scheme for the institution of technological courses in the University has now to be worked out. Such a scheme, while it would result in the diversion of a large number of students now pursuing the study of pure Arts and pure Sciences towards industrial and agricultural pursuits, will involve material addition to the expenditure of the University. The net grant under Education, exclusive of the University, has been raised from Rs. 36,92,000 to Rs. 38,22,000, while the gross expenditure inclusive of contributions from Local Bodies is Rs. 48,12,000 as against Rs. 43,40,000 during the current year. The bulk of the addition to the gross expenditure is on account of developments sanctioned in connection with the utilisation of the Education Cess levied by District Boards. Among the important items provided for out of the State Funds, I may mention the following:—An allotment of about Rs. 13,000 has been made for starting a High School at Tiptur as promised by me at the last Dasara session of this Assembly. Provision has been made for opening a Practising High School attached to the Training College at Mysore. A provision of about Rs. 10,000 for the improvement of training facilities has also been made. The whole question of Education Finance is now the subject of a special review by the Government with reference to the levy of Education Cess and the contribution from local resources. The total burden that may fall upon the State finances on account of Public Instruction excluding University, according to the policy of development laid down, is likely to come up to the sum of Rs. 60 lakhs. This involves heavy additional expenditure, and it is a matter for serious consideration how this liability is to be met and what proportion is to be fixed for contribution from local resources.

CAPITAL GRANTS.

The total grant sanctioned for all Capital Works in the current year was Rs. 47¾ lakhs, but the expenditure is not expected to exceed Rs. 38¼ lakhs. The major part of the lapse occurs under Electrical works and it is due to the fact that the estimate for reconstructing the Bangalore Transmission Line for which a grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs had been allowed required reference to an expert authority and there was accordingly some delay in starting the work. For Iron Works, an allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs is allowed, mainly for the installation of refining plants and the development of the foundry to make the products of the concern readily marketable. The grant for Railways is Rs. 12 lakhs and of this amount Rs. 5 lakhs are for the lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and Rs. 7 lakhs for the lines worked by the Government. The entire provision is for Open Line works and the bulk of the allotment for Mysore Railways is for the capital part of the outlay on the renewal of the permanent way between Bangalore and Mysore with heavier rails. The first step towards stabilising our railway revenue has been taken in the Budget estimates by the establishment of a Railway Depreciation Fund. It is proposed to meet all the heavy renewals out of that Fund in the Budget year and the question of setting apart a certain percentage of net earnings every year for this Fund is now engaging the active consideration of the Government. It is hoped that when the renewal works now being carried out are completed, there will be a substantial increase in net revenues and it is necessary not to take credit for this increase and utilise it for general administrative purposes, but to set apart the major portion of it for necessary improvements and developments in the future.

STATE INDUSTRIES.

During the five months of the current calendar year, the plant of the Bhadravati Iron Works has been working without interruption, production has increased by 50 per cent. and appreciable reductions have been made in the cost of manufacture. These advantages, however, have been off-set by a decline in the prices of pig iron and more recently also of wood distillation products. But even at the reduced rates now obtained it is estimated that the value of output since 1st January, 1924, will be sufficient to cover the expenses of operation. The revenue estimates of the undertaking for the coming year, which will be separately dealt with by the Government, provide for Rs. 17 lakhs on account of expenditure and the income is assumed at the same figure. It is possible that the actual working may result in a small profit or loss, depending upon market conditions during the year, which it is impossible to forecast at present. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was spent in the current year in improving and expanding the Soap Factory to increase its output and reduce the cost of production. No capital expenditure is proposed to be incurred in the next year on any of the concerns under the control of the Industries and Commerce Department. These concerns with the exception of the Weaving Factory and the Arts and Crafts Workshop worked at a profit this year and all of them are expected to work at a profit in the next year. The profits of the Soap Factory show an appreciable increase and they are about half a lakh both in this and next years. As the result of the various measures adopted for the purpose, the working of all the concerns under the Industries and Commerce Department shows improvement. There is, however, need for continued attention for making the concerns, other than the Soap Factory, fully paying and thus prove the possibilities of making a financial success of industrial undertakings pioneered by Government.

The Dewan concluded his address by saying that necessary capital expenditure had been provided to make further progress in respect of their larger schemes without recourse to borrowing. The resources were being developed, expenditure was well under control and for the next year a policy of liberal grants had been adopted in all the departments affecting the moral and material progress of the people, without infringing on the obligations to balance Revenue and Expenditure, after providing fully for interest and re-payment of the public debt. He had every confidence that in all those larger questions, His Highness' Government, by all their endeavours in closer association with the people's representatives in the administration, would be able to secure results which were bound to enhance materially the prestige of the State as well as the prosperity of the people of Mysore.

U. P. KISAN SANGHA RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

At the U. P. Kisan Sangha (union) further resolutions were passed that all tenants who are not sub-tenants and Thekadars should be given occupancy rights; all holdings should be heritable and no tenant, except a sub-tenant, should be ejected from his holding except when the land is used for non-aggricultural purposes; and tenants should have the right of transferring their holdings.

THE YUVARAJA OF CUTCH.

PROBLEMS BEFORE HIM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUJ, June 9.

In the absence of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch, Prince Vijayrajji aided by the officiating Dewan and three Shirastedars is conducting the State affairs on the traditions established by his father, although his personal learnings are towards the adoption of modern methods. His greatest claim to distinction lies in his invincible love of justice and fair play and complacent blunderers have continually to mind their P.'s and Q.'s under his regime. The Yuvaraja of Cutch has many problems before him, to some of which his attention has been invited. The clerks find it exceedingly hard to make both ends meet on a miserable pay of eleven rupees. They accordingly expect to be materially assisted. The Cutch people have a right to be called on to fill responsible posts, some of which are held by temporary incumbents. The Departments of Revenue and Police loudly clamour for reorganisation, and the Yuvaraja is requested to lose no time in placing them under really capable men. The same process should be extended to the Judicial Department so that justice may not be costly or delayed. At Anjar and Mundra arrangements should be made for higher education which has generally been in a state of arrested development for want of adequate funds and competent teachers. The condition of roads is deplorable and must be put a stop to by large grants made for their construction and maintenance. The increase in railway fares to the tune of an anna and a quarter per mile and a like enhancement of goods tariff should be reduced and hardships of the passengers availing themselves of the eBunder should be minimised.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

(Continued from page 6.)

than in the lecture room and the office." "His Excellency the Governor also remarked that 'If I lay stress as I do on this aim of research, it is because you and I realise that every country and State conscious of its dignity is taking its share in the advancement of Science by research; and the natural and proper pride we have in Bombay demands that Bombay takes its share and plays its parts for a proud people cannot always be takers and never givers." I am sure that the University will also play its part in the encouragement of scientific research.

The Unexplored Field.

It is not to be thought for a moment that the subjects of Sociology and Economics proposed in the scheme for post-graduate studies are of less importance, but I believe that Sociology, the science of man in society and the study of fundamental laws of social phenomena, is to be studied in this city in the slums of Pydhownie and Bhuleshwar, Curry Road and Parel, rather than in the cool heights of University buildings. From these former buildings only the vagaries of the Development Department come into view, and no wonder that next step of town-planning on the reclaimed land forces itself on one's mind to the detriment of the real study elsewhere. There is a great deal to be done for the study and research of the economic problems of the country also. However, research in scientific subjects should come in first and at least before that in the Languages, History and Mathematics. A scientific discovery howsoever small becomes of world-wide importance. For example, the discoveries of Insulin and Bayer 205 or Tryparsemide. Insulin which is a secretion of some part of the important organ in the body was discovered last year by a young Canadian medical man who was working under his Professor in the Physiological Laboratory of Toranto Medical College. He was working with the assistance of the Professors on the problem of disease called diabetes, which is very common in this country and also prevalent in the other parts of the world. In this disease the organ which helps in the assimilation of sugar in the body is generally diseased; the idea that if an extract be made of this organ from healthy animals and injected into diseased persons, a large amount of sugar will be utilised by the body, was made the subject of research and experiment; the successful issue of that research and the preparation of the extract which is called Insulin has revolutionised the treatment of diabetes all over the world and hundreds of persons suffering for years have been made comfortable, and even unconscious sufferers in the last stages of diabetes have been saved. The young doctor was elected a fellow of the Royal Society the same year and was awarded a part of the Nobel Prize for medicine. Bayer 205 or Tryparsomide tells the same story; this drug prepared by a German chemist has been found successful in curing that dreadful disease called sleeping sickness prevalent in Tropical Africa; and according to Sir William Pope, Professor of Chemistry in Cambridge University, some of the Germans have gone so far as to claim that this drug is a key to the whole of tropical Africa, and its constituents should not be disclosed to foreigners till all the former German colonies are restored to them. The history of Salvarsan, popularly known as 606, and allied chemical preparations which are useful in curing many diseases, is equally interesting. With all these and many other similar instances before us, is it not absolutely necessary that our University should even now wake up and see, that as in other countries there should also be in India hundreds of students working in the various approved Laboratories on many scientific problems awaiting solution, and should provide for them training centres and research studentships in connection with the highest degrees in scientific subjects?

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A DIE-HARD ANALYSIS.

The "Daily Telegraph" writes:—

It seems probable that a new turn will shortly be given to the wheel of political agitation in India. There has been a period of quiescence after the outburst of violent intractability which culminated two months ago in the rejection of the Indian Budget by the Imperial Assembly at Delhi. The alliance of Swarajists and Independent Nationalists on that occasion forced the Viceroy to have resort to the reserve powers which had been secured to him by the Government of India Act as a precautionary measure against the very contingency which has arisen, and the Budget became law just as efficaciously by the Viceregal certificate as though it had received the consent of the majority of the Assembly. Since then the Swarajists and the Independent Nationalists have been pursuing their separate paths. The former are much exercised in mind as to their next stroke, while the latter, regretting, may be, the ease with which they allowed themselves to be stampeded by the Swarajists, have relapsed to their earlier mood of acid and querulous criticism. Nevertheless, the King's Government has been carried on uninterruptedly, and not brought to a standstill, as the Swarajists had vainly hoped, though Lord Reading had repeatedly warned them that their expectations would be futile. But what is to come next? The Indian Government, it will be remembered, while declining to take part in a Round Table Conference, such as the Swarajists demanded, with a view to throwing the whole constitutional system into the meltingpot and evolving a brand-new scheme, have appointed a Committee of Inquiry into the working of the present system, with the object, as they stated in an official communique last Friday, of investigating the feasibility or desirability of securing remedies for difficulties and obstacles to the smooth working of the Act, "consistently with its structure policy and purpose." That is to say, they are ready to discuss the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme with Indians of good will and improve it where it is shown to be capable of improvement; what they are not prepared to do, under the specious name of "revision" is to scrap the whole scheme and concede the Swaraj, or Home Rule, demands of the Extremists.

To what extent they are prepared to go remains to be seen. To what extent the British Government are prepared to go is also uncertain. Very probably both would be ready to make liberal advances, if they had respectable assurances from India of a settled intention to work the new Constitution in its amended form in a reasonable spirit. Very much necessarily depends upon that, but little encouragement has hitherto been given us to trust to the good sense or good will of the advanced party in India. Mr. Sastri, who is at present on a mission to this country as the representative of the Indian National Convention, recently defined the object for which he and his friends are striving. "In general", he said, "we plead for the complete autonomy of the Provinces of India and the handing over of the Civil Departments of the Central Government to Ministers responsible under the Legislature. By Civil Departments I mean all except those in charge of the defence of the country and the political and foreign departments." According to Mr. Sastri there is no difference of opinion on this general demand among Indian politicians, and he implied that nothing short of this would satisfy even the Indian Constitutionalists, and that of it were refused the Extremists would set themselves to make "serious trouble of political character." There is also talk of the Viceroy coming to England during the summer for the purpose of taking a much-needed holiday. Such a visit would enable him to discuss Indian affairs by word of mouth with the Secretary of State and the Prime Minister, and to explain to them the situation exactly as he sees it much better than through the medium of a long memorandum. The fact is, that many consultations are taking place in London at this time, and many influences are being brought to bear upon Lord Olivier and the Government, whose political principles naturally incline them to be generous to a fault in making fresh concessions to those who use the familiar language of democracy and Home Rule.

It is therefore, the more important that the Anglo-Indian point of view should be given full weight, especially with regard to the safe limits of immediate concession. Mr. Gandhi is throwing out hints of possible "conditional co-operation," and any firm offer coming from one who is still the leading figure among Indian Nationalists will be carefully weighed though always with the knowledge that its author is liable at any moment to revert to the most extreme form of impracticable idealism, and break off at a new tangent on what to the Western mind may seem the most frivolous and unimportant of pretexts. But the position unquestionably at the moment is in a more fluid state, and with real goodwill on both sides a new start might be made. This, however, postulates a more accommodating spirit on the part of the Indian Nationalists and a truer perception of what is practical and what is not practical in politics. We publish a remarkable extract from a leading Anglo-Indian paper, the "Statesman", expressing a hope that, "when the Royal Commission comes to India to decide upon the next step, it will come without any political luggage. Its business must not be to frame a Utopian Constitution based on Western ideas, but solely to find a safe and workable scheme for satisfying India." There is sound wisdom in that remark, and the writer illustrates what he means by advocating a clean sweep of the whole paraphernalia of the artificial franchise and substituting a system based on the indigenous Indian institution of the Village Council. It used to be said by English Liberals that the cure for shortcomings of democracy was more democracy, and on that easy theory we have slid from Liberalism to Radicalism, from Radicalism to Socialism and from Socialism the descent is to Communism. Its ill-success, however, as a panacea is evident enough here; to apply it to India would be madness. Yet that is a danger to which Radicals and Socialists have been particularly prone, and the warning note sounded by the "Statesman", therefore is well worth attention. Victorian Liberals exported Western ideas and Western education to India, as they exported cotton goods, in the full belief that their superiority would be manifest, and that, whatever the soil on which these ideas fell, they would bring forth nothing less than from sixty to a hundred-fold of increase. If the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme can be Indianised, and thus rendered more palatable to Indian sentiment and more agreeable to Indian institutions, British public opinion will gladly approve the change. But we must make sure that that is what Indian Nationalism desires and not an Indianisation of the existing Constitution which would tionalism desires Constitution which would simply transfer power and responsibility from British to Indian hands.

A SURAT EDITOR ARRESTED,

CHARGED UNDER SECTION 124 A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, June 11.

A great sensation prevails here on account of the sudden arrest of Mr. Paragji Khandubhai Desai, second editor of the "Navayuga," prominent nationalist weekly of Surat under Section 124 A for alleged seditious writings. It is remarkable that the first editor of the same paper Mr. Kalyanji Mehta was arrested last year during this very week and on the same charges. The "Navayuga" office and the Patidar Vidyarthi Ashram, the residence of Mr. Paragji Desai were searched and issues of 25th January, 29th February and 14th March containing alleged seritious articles and some other papers were taken possession of by the police authorities.

Mr. Paragji is a veteran non-cooperator and before coming to India from South Africa took active part in Satyagraha struggle there under Mahatma Gandhi and had suffered imprisonment there seven times. He gave all his property to the Tilak Swarajya Fund in 1921 and besides has been an incessant worker in Bardoli and was a Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Surat. The hearing of the case comes up on the 17th inst.

CALCUTTA ARYA SAMAJISTS' PROTEST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Arya Samajists resolutions were passed protesting against the views of Mr. Gandhi as published in "Young India" regarding purification, public preaching and conversion of women by the Arya Samajists. It was also decided to send a deputation to Mr. Gandhi to explain things.

SAHARANPUR RIOT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

The trial of seventy six accused in what is known as the Saharanpur Muharram riot cases which took place at Shivapurimandi during the last Muharram has concluded after lasting over 105 days. During the trial 325 witnesses were examined and arguments alone lasted for days. Mr. Cuming, sessions Judge, will pronounce judgment early in July.

(Continued from Column 6.)

be up and doing in order to defend themselves against misrepresentation.

Assam is the Government of India's "Achille belt" in its armoury of defence of its opium traffic. It is there that the deadly blow can be delivered, which can stop the traffic altogether. For the Government of India asserts that the opium consumed under the Government opium monopoly is used for legitimate purposes—that is to say for beneficial and not harmful purposes. Yet Assam can prove up to the hilt that this not the case. But the proof must be given in documents. It is useless merely to repeat the words that opium is the curse of Assam. It must be shown in black and white, by hard facts, how terrible the curse is. It must be shown to the world that just as Assam has fallen under the curse so any other province in India may fall under the curse also and that the only remedy is to restrict it to medical purposes in India, as is done in other countries.

ASSAM'S DUTY.

It must be remembered that the Government of India has already got a very bad reputation on this question. The world is not likely to forget how it defended at the point of the bayonet its own China Opium traffic and how it was only after nearly a hundred years of profits which went to swell its own revenue that the Government of India abandoned its China traffic. The world knows also how the Government of India has continued its Singapore and Hongkong traffic even though it is well aware that the opium sent there is used for the vice of opium smoking. Thus the Government of India is already in the eyes of the world a guilty party on the opium question. It will not be difficult to prove that it is a guilty party also in the Government monopoly sale of opium in Assam. What is needed is that the people of Assam should immediately make their own enquiry and gather all the facts. During the next three months the work should be done unceasingly. A Congress Opium Enquiry Committee should be formed and a general enquiry should be held side by side with it. The facts which could be gathered in Assam ought to be invaluable, if only they are collectad in time to present before the Opium Convention of the League of Nations at Geneva next November. I trust that this meeting will not break up without passing a resolution, that "It is desirable that a representation from the people of Assam should be sent to Geneva next November to present the fact of opium consumption in Assam before the League of Nations' Opium Convention." Could you, if possible, pass a resolution before the meeting closes.

A resolution was accordingly passed in the words of the speaker.

THE CURSE OF OPIUM.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS AT GAUHATI.

MAHATMAJI'S EXPECTATIONS OF ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. C. F. Andrews delivered an instructive speech on the Opium Question in Assam on the 27th of May last in a public meeting held at Gauhati under the presidency of Mr. T. R. Phookan. He said: I have come to Assam this time, not only on my own account in order to see Assam once more and to discuss with you your problems, as I had promised to do last year when I presided over the Assamese Students' Conference at Nowgong, but also in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, with whom I have had the great and blessed privilege of staying night and day during the last three months.

WHAT MAHATMA EXPECTS FROM ASSAM.

I have brought a message from him which is not for Gauhati alone, but for all Assam. You know that Mahatmajee gives very brief messages, but what he says is always to the point. He has sent you his own message as follows. "Let Assam" he says "become truly what I called her Beautiful Assam and let that beauty be shown not only in her outward scenery of rivers and valleys and mountains and green pastures, which is unsurpassable, but also in her home life. Let every household take pride in performing without any cessation its own spinning and weaving, let all the looms and spinning wheels be busy everyday, so that there shall be no need whatever to import foreign cloth. Let Beautiful Assam take pride in clothing herself from hand to foot in her own handmade goods; then she will be in my opinion beautiful indeed."

One more thing Mahatmajee said laying as much emphasis on this as on the thing I have already mentioned. "Let beautiful Assam," he said, "beware there is a deadly poison, the opium poison, which is eating into the heart of Assam, and spoiling her fair beauty. Let this opium poison be given up by every one throughout the country. When I heard that after my earlier visit the opium consumption had become less my heart was glad; but when I heard that after my imprisonment it had increased, I was sad at heart. What I require from Assam is, that it shall not diminish opium consumption merely by thirty per cent or forty per cent, but it shall be abolished from the country altogether. If Assam by her own effort can throw off vice and also can clothe herself from head to foot in Khaddar, then indeed she will be my own ideal of Beautiful Assam."

I have tried to give you, as far as I possibly can, not only the words of Mahatma Gandhi, but also the spirit in which he said these words and I feel quite certain that they will carry with them very great weight indeed among all the people of Assam, who regard him not merely as a political leader, but as a saint, who has been sent to India by God to set his country free. I wish I had the power to give you the tone of earnestness with which he gave me this message to carry to you. Then I am sure that it would carry conviction with it.

In conclusion, I wish to speak to you in my own name on the opium question; for I have made this question almost a life-long study and I cannot possibly exaggerate its importance. The Government of India is at the present time standing in the way of world's progress on the opium question. The rest of the nations of the world desire that opium should be strictly confined to medicinal and scientific uses; but the Government of India insists on sticking to the word 'legitimate', which has been proved to cover all manner of abuses. The Government of India's representative at the League of Nations Conference at Geneva declared that all the uses to which opium was being put in India were strictly legitimate and that there was practically no abuse of opium. He declared that the people of India knew how to use opium as a medicine without any medical certificate; and that to prevent the open sale of opium to any and every person as it is actually sold to-day would be to inflict a great hardship. When he was asked why it was necessary to have a Dangerous Drugs Act in England and America and France and Japan, but not in India, he said that the people of India were so intelligent that they knew how to prescribe opium as medicine to themselves and did not overdose themselves with it.

MISREPRESENTATION.

When it was pointed out that it was a very strange thing that people who were so illiterate as the masses of India should be so highly intelligent, while the highly educated people of the West should be so unintelligent, he had nothing to answer. He made a further statement which proved clearly that his arguments were not based upon facts. He said that none of the Indian leaders, who were opponents of the Government of India, including Mr. Gandhi, had any objection to bring against the Government of India's opium policy. This was so untrue that I had to deny it at once in all the London papers and to point out its glaring inaccuracy. When such false statements as these can be circulated throughout the world by the Government of India's representation, it is surely true that the people of India should

(Continued in column 5.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

AGENDA OF NEXT SESSIONS.

The following is a statement on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations:—

The Session opens in Geneva on the 16th June. The four items on the Agenda are:—(1) The development of facilities for the utilisation of workers' leisure (2) Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, (3) Weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used; and, (4) Night work in bakeries.

In preparation for the Conference, the International Labour Office has issued reports embodying and analysing the replies of Governments to the questionnaires sent out early last year dealing respectively with these items. Each report includes, in addition to a general survey of the question in the light of the replies of the Governments, the text of a Draft Convention or Recommendation put forward by the office as a proposed basis for discussion by the Conference.

WORKERS' LEISURE.

Before it was possible for the office to consider what should be included in the proposals to be submitted to the Conference as a basis of discussion, it was necessary to ascertain whether the Governments considered the question of the utilisation of workers' leisure, which is a problem of an entirely new character, sufficiently ripe to be dealt with by a Recommendation indicating general principles and suggesting mehods by which profitable utilisation of leisure might be promoted.

A large majority of the Governments have replied in the affirmative on this point. They recognise that owing to the differences of custom and tradition in the various countries the adoption of difinite measures cannot be formally prescribed; but they consider that identical problems are everywhere involved, and that the discussion might therefore lead to the adoption of a Recommendation. This would at any rate, as one of the Governments points out, create some form of moral obligation for the Governments and the employers' and workers' organisations.

The questionnaire sent out by the Office asked the opinion of the Governments on three general questions: first, the means of preserving workers' leisure; second, the methods of utilising leisure; and thirdly, the general principles to be adopted. Under the first head the opinion of Governments was asked on questions of paid work in leisure time, the improvement of means of transport, and the arrangement of the working day. Under the second, their opinion was asked on the housing of the workers, measures of social hygiene and institutions for the utilisation of leisure. In the third place, their views were requested whether any general principles might be laid down in this matter for the guidance of Governments, employers and workers.

On the basis of the replies of the Governments, the International Labour Office has drawn up a Draft Recommendation to form the basis of the discussion at the Conference. This Recomendation makes the following proposals among others:

Each Member State of the Organisation should consider the means of so arranging the working day as to make spare time as continuous as possible (Alternation of shifts, shortening of mid-day breaks, adjustment of working hours to the season, etc.) further by means of a well-conceived transport system, the time spent by the workers between their homes and their work should be shortened as much as possible.

The importance is emphasised of the construction of houses on a sufficient scale at a low rental in garden cities or suburbs. The provision of public baths, and action against the misuse of alcohol.

Among the institutions which may assist individual development and contribute to the general progress of the community, the Conference recommends those which have for their object the improvement of the workers' domestic economy and family life (workers' gradens, allotments, poultry keeping, etc.), the development of physical health and strength by means of games and sports, and the encouragement of technical and general education (libraries, reading rooms, lectures, technical courses, educational courses, etc.).

Attention is also drawn to the necessity of safeguarding the individual freedom of the workers against any tendency towards obliging them to use any particular institutions, the most practicable and successful institutions being those which have been started or developed by the workers themselves.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS.

The Conference will not be called upon to discuss the general problem of workmen's compensation with a view to proposing uniform rules on the subject for the consideration of the States Members, but to explore the most appropriate means of securing the application by each State Member to alien workers employed in its territory of its laws and regulations on workmen's compensation on the same conditions as to its own nationals.

The possibility of arriving at an international agreement in this sense at the Conference appears to be considerably enhanced in consequence of the increasing extent to which the "regime" of equality of treatment in respect of workmen's compensation has been established during the last generation, either independently of or by means of special treaties between State and State, and of the not insignificant similarity at any rate as to fundamentals which exists between the laws on the subject in the different countries. The statements of the Governments which have been received by the International Labour Office largely confirm this impression.

The problem before the Conference, however, admits of different methods of solution.

WEEKLY SUSPENSION OF WORK IN GLASS-MANUFACTURING PROCESSES WHERE TANK FURNACES ARE USED.

This item is not likely to be of special interest to India at the present moment, as the glass industry has not yet acquired any great importance in the country. There are only 84 glass-manufacturing establishments employing 4,361 persons, of which only 10 employing 1,329 persons, are factories as defined in the Indian Factories Act. These manufacture mainly bangles, and to a small extent, glass tubes. There is no manufacture of sheet or plate glass for glass bottles, and according to the reply of the Government of India on the subject, there are no tank furnaces in any of these establishments.

In these circumstances, the Government of India consider that they are not in a position to give advice of any value on the several points raised in the questionnaire, and that therefore no useful purpose will be served by their attempting to reply. At the same time, the Government of India are prepared to consider hereafter any proposals on the subject which may be framed by the international Labour Conference.

NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES.

In the peculiar conditions of India, bakeries take an entirely inconspicuous place. The problem of nigrt work in bakeries is consequently of no importance in India. At the same time, the Government of India are prepared to consider hereafter any proposals on the subject which may be framed by the International Labour Conference.

A SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

REPORT.

The Labour Office has just published an interesting report with colourtd charts on an Enquiry into Agricultural Wages in the Bombay Presidency including Sind. This report belongs to a series of reports on enquiries into the earnings of different classes of labourers in this Presidency and covers a period of 23 years from 1900 to 1922. "The aim' says the Report 'was, in brief, to make study of Indian agricultural wages, based on full and accurate statistics of wages paid in this Presidency during the period under review. It was hitherto impossible to have the data readily available, and to compare the rise in agricultural wages with the rise which has occurred in industrial concerns during a period which is notable for its rapid industrial and commercial progress. The attention of the Labour Office was also drawn to the fact by certain Members of the Legislative Council that enquiries into wages and hours of labour should not be confined as hitherto to industrial concerns only, and that such an enquiry as that now completed would be valuable from a practical point of view. It was pointed out that the International Labour Office had undertaken investigations into wages and hours of agricultural labour in foreign countries, and a collection of similar information in this Presidency would be of considerable value.' The daily average wages are shown for three classes of agricultural labourers in two towns in each of the 26 districts of the Presidency. The statistics are classified according to urban areas and rural areas. 'Urban areas' mean localities in the immediate neighbourhood of district headquarters towns whereas 'rural areas' denote localities which are more typical of rural conditions in the real agricultural sense of the term. This classification helps to give an accurate idea as to wages in areas not influenced by a local demand from commerce or industry and in areas where the influence of administration, trade and industry considerably affect wages in agriculture.

CLASSES OF WORKERS.

Agricultural labourers are divided into three main classes viz., (1) field labourers, (2) ordinary labourers, and (3) skilled labourers. Field labourers include ploughmen, sowers, reapers, harvesters, transplanters and weeders. Ordinary labourers are estate coolies, earthworkers, canal and waterway silt cearers and those labourers who work as masons' or blacksmiths' assistants. Skilled labourers are the village artisans in rural areas and the carpenters, blacksmiths and masons who accept agricultural work in urban areas. The Report contains a fund of useful information in connexion with the numbers of each of these three classes of labourers at the two censuses of 1911 and 1921. The effects of the ravages of particular epidemics such as Plague in 1903 and Influenza in 1918 are vividly shown in coloured charts. The mortality through influenza was appalling and is given for India as between 12 and 13 millions. The actual number of deaths which resulted from the epidemic does not give a true measure of its full effect. The case mortality has been estimated at 10 per cent of the number of attacks and, therefore, the total number of persons affected by the disease would be about 125 millions or two-fifths of the population of India. Other charts show the rise in wages, the output of cotton, oil seeds and foodgrains and the fluctuations in real wages.

A DECREASE IN NUMBER OF FIELD LABOURERS.

Taking the Presidency as a whole, the number of field labourers fell from a little over two and a half millions to one million six hundred and six thousand or 37 per cent in 1921 as compared with 1911. The greatest fall occurred in Sind where their number fell by 67 per cent. Ordinary labourers are employed on building and development undertakings, railway expansion and canal construction and such demand draws its supply by a sustained migration from pure agriculture. The number of ordinary labourers have therefore increased from 372,000 in 1911 to 585,000 in 1921 or by 24 per cent. There was no appreciable change in the number of skilled labourers.

CHANGES IN DAILY AVERAGE WAGES.

A field labourer earning 3 annas a day in 1900 earned 9 annas in 1922 in areas in the vicinity of the larger towns and 7 annas in localities uninfluenced by commerce and industry. The average daily wages of an ordinary labourer amounted to 4 annas 3 pies in urban areas and to 3 annas in rural areas in the year 1900. In 1922. these labourers earned 12 annas in urban areas and 8 annas 6 pies in rural areas. The wages of skilled labour have not increased to the same extent as the wages of ordinary and field labour. The increase in 1922 over 1900 amounts to 149 per cent. in urban areas and to 133 per cent. in rural areas as against increases from 182 to 200 per cent. in the case of ordinary and field labour. As regards real wages these have risen for all classes of labour in urban areas and for skilled labour in rural areas. The real wages of ordinary and field labourers in 1922 were lower than what they were in 1914 but were higher than what they were in 1900.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

Information regarding the hours of labour worked by ordinary agricultural labourers in various parts of the Presidency was obtained from responsible officers of the Department of Agriculture. The out-tanding fact is that hours of labour have decreased throughout the Presidency as compared with a decade ago. Agricultural labourers now work for about 8 hours per day as against 10 hours ten years ago, and the tendency is said in some areas to be for still shorter hours. Hours of labour in the North Central Division are usually from 7 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. In the Konkan the labourer has been reported as commencing his work an hour late in the morning. In Kanara which is out of touch with large labour-employing centres no marked change has been noticed. In Deccan the hours vary from tract to tract. There men work about an hour longer than women. In Sind the hours of work are 9 today as against 10½ a decade ago.

HOLDINGS.

The student interested in Indian economic conditions will also find useful data in the complete statistics in connexion with different sizes of holding in all divisions of tht Presidency for the two years 1916-1917 and 1921-1922. The number of holdings in the Presidency including Sind have increased by 3 per cent. as compared with five years ago and the average holding has fallen from 15.8 acres five years ago to 15.4 acres at the present time.

The Report also deals with the Purchasing Power of the Agricultural Labourer. It belongs to a class of reports which Sir Visvesvaraya at the Indian Economic Conference in Bombay pleaded for statistics set out so that readers may draw their own conclusions. The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze Setna in moving a Resolution in the Council of State on the Economic condition of the country referred to the same question. Tht Report can be purchased for Rs. 2-9-0 from the Labour Office, Old Custom House, Bombay or from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Poona.

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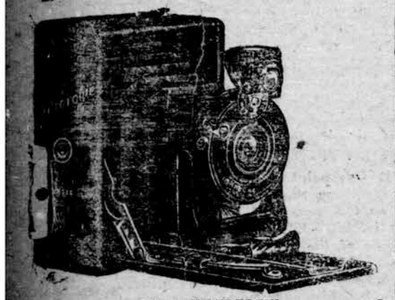
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"MOST STATESMANLIKE,"

CHANCELLOR ON BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (the Right Hon. Philip Snowden) was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the British Bankers' Association at the Hotel Victoria in mail week. Mr. R. Hugh Tennant presided, and among those present were many people prominent in the banking world.

Responding to the toast of "His Majesty's Government," submitted by the chairman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: "You were quite right, Mr. Chairman, when you contrasted the fearful expectations which would result from the advent of a Labour Government with the rather prosaic results. But I wonder, after all, if the change is in the Labour Government or the change is in you? (Laughter). I am not in the least surprised that a Labour Government should have established its reputation for common-sense and sanity. Those were always the characteristics of the party to which I belong. (Laughter.) In the last few months the other political parties have been vying with each other to claim as their own particular children the products of the Labour Government. That was particularly the case in regard to the Budget about which you, Mr. Chairman, have been kind enough to say such pleasant things. I do not deny that they are well deserved. (Laughter). I would be the last person in the world to say that it was not the most statesmanlike Budget ever produced in the House of Commons. (Laughter.) Indeed, for some days after its introduction I began to have doubts whether it was my Budget, or not. The Liberals claimed that it was a good Liberal Free Trade Budget, and the Conservatives maintained that it had been built entirely under the financial legacy they had bequeathed to their successors.

"In regard to the McKenna duties, I am quite sure that you gentlemen will excuse me from saying anything about the McKenna duties to-night. With every respect to my right hon. friend (Mr. McKenna) who is sitting on my right, I have wished during the last few weeks I had nevtr heard his name. (Loud laughter). There is an old saying, 'Be sure your sin will find you out.' But, as I said to Mr. McKenna to-night, his sin did not find him out, but it has found me out. (Laughter.) I must decline to be brought into a discussion to-night on the highly controversial question of Imperial Preference. I must not anticipate any speeches I may have to make upon that topic in the House of Commons during the next few weeks. But, Sir, may I not correct but amplify an observation you made under this head that, although the Government did not incorporate in their Budget, the proposals of the Imperial Conference, we have decided to refor that matter, with its resolutions, to the to the free discussion and a free vote in the House of Commons? (Cheers). We realise that there is no class in the community who would suffer more, and suffer more speedily, by the weakening of national credit than the great working classes of the community whom we claim especially to represent, and as I said in my Budget speech, I had constantly in my mind in the proposals in that Budget the importance, nay, the vital necessity, of doing nothing which would impair the national credit. On the contrary, in all those proposals I believe I was doing something which would improve and strengthen national credit. I think the course of Government securities and gilt-edged stock during the recent weeks has proved that I have not been wrong and I have in a measure succeeded, up to the present any way, in achieving the aim I have in view.

"We all regret that, although there are indication of an improvement in trade, unemployment is still very great, and that trade is far from being as prosperous as we would like it to be. The present industrial condition, the state of the word markets, is the result of five years of war and the inevitable economio disaster, shall I say—dislocation certainly—which followed that war, and which directly resulted from that war. We are hoping that the efforts which are now being made arising out of the Experts' Report will result in the settlement of the long vexed question of German Reparations. (Cheers). And I think that if all the Government who are interested in this matter will bring to the discussion of it and the settlement of it a spirit of goodwill, we may hope that that very desirable result will be achieved at a very early date.

"We all realise what a burden the present taxation is upon the industry of the country—not only national taxation but local taxation—(cheers)—and it must be the aim—it is the duty—of any man who is responsible for the finances of the country to do what he can, while maintaining unimpaired the essential national services, to effect economy, and to reduce taxation in order to lighten the burden upon industry. That, I assure you, will be the guiding line of my policy." ((Cheers).

DEATH SENTENCE SET ASIDE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

At the Allahabad High Court Acting Chief Justice Walsh and Mr. Justice Ryves have set aside the conviction for murder and sentence of death passed on Risaldar-Major Asaram by the Sessions Judge of Kumaon for the alleged murder of his cousin. The Court disbelieving the evidence against the accused ordered his release.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

ACCOUNT OF SIX YEARS' WORK.

The Servants of India Society have published a brief account of their work during the period beginning with January 1917 and ending on 31st May 1923. The following summary of the report is supplied to us by the Society:—

During the period the strength of the Society, excluding Permanent Assistants and Attaches, rose from 19 to 23. The Society lost four members—Dr. Deva by death, and three others on account of wide divergence of political views. On the other hand there were eight new admissions. There were, besides, two probationers for membrship at the end of the period; so that in spite of the Non-co-operation movement and the Society's strong opposition to it, the strength of the Society has been steadily increasing. Mr. V.S. Srinivasa Sastri was the elected President throughout the period and Mr. G.K. Devadhar the Vice-President since the creation of the office in 1919.

DEPUTATIONS.

During the period several members of the Society went to England and other Western countries on important missions. In April 1919 Mr. Sastri and Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru went to England as members of Moderate Deputation to place the views of the National Liberal Party on the Indian Reforms Bill before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Mr. Sastri gave evidence before the Committee, and both he and Pandit Kunzru did much propaganda work on the state of things in India and the happenings in the Punjab. Mr. Sastri again went to England in May 1921, as one of the Indian representatives to the Imperial Conference which met in London in June and July of that year. To him there fell the important duty of presenting the case for equality of treatment on behalf of lawfully domiciled Indians in the Self-governing Dominions and other parts of the Empire. The Conference, excepting the representative of South Africa, accepted the principle in the shape of a resolution. At the end of the Conference the Dominion Premiers having invited Mr. Sastri to visit their respective countries to help them to give legislative effect to that resolution by talking to the members of their Parliaments and their constituencies, the Government of India deputed him in May 1922, after obtaining a unanimous vote of the Assembly, to visit Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Before this and immediately after the work of the Imperial Conference was over, he was appointed a member of the Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations which met at Genova in 1921, and in the winter of the same year he was chosen to represent India on the British Empire Delegation at the Limitation of Armaments Conference at Washington. Again, in April 1923, Mr. Sastri went to England as leader of the Kenya deputation, appointed by the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.

In 1918 Mr. Devadhar, then editor of "Dyan Prakash," accompanied by Mr. D. V. Ambekar, went to Europe as a member of the delegation of journalists sent by the Government of India at the invitation of the British Government to visit the western theatres of war. After the Armistice the Wadia Trustees very kindly enabled him to spend a few months in studying educational, co-operative and social service institutions in Great Britain, Denmark and other countries. In the period under report Mr. N. M. Joshi was chosen no less than three times to represent Indian labour at the International Labour Conferences—in 1919 at Washington and in 1921 and 1922 at Geneva. These visits he utilised for studying social welfare work, trade union organization and labour conditions in America and the advanced countries of Europe. From November 1921 to June 1922 Mr. V. N. Tivari, served on the deputation appointed by the Government of India to investigate and report on the condition of Indians settled in British Guiana Mr. Ram Sri Bajpai was deputed to England in May 1921 by the U. P. Government to study the Boy Scout movement and undergo training there. He spent nearly a year in England and on the continent of Europe.

POLITICAL PROPOGANDA.

The period under report happening for various reasons to be one of intense political activity, the President and other members of the Society devoted a good deal of their time for political propaganda. They had their due share in the formulation and popularisation of the Congress-League scheme on which Mr. Sastri wrote a pamphlet. When the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms occupied the field and influential minority of Congressmen, including most ex-Presidents of the Congress, decided to support them, even at the cost of seceding from the Congress, the members of the Society joined them in organising the National Liberal Federation and popularising the Reforms. They have been active members of the provincial organisations of the Federation and have participated in its annual meetings, Mr. Sastri having been chosen to preside over the Nagpur session in 1922 and Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru being the Chairman of the Reception Committee in the session at Allahabad in 1921. The members of the Society did propaganda against the Rowlatt Act, the Satyagraha movement started against it by Mr. Gandhi, and later on against the Non-cooperation movement started by him.

In connection with the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Mr. Sastri served on the Franchise Committee. Before the Reforms came into force, Mr. Sastri served on the Imperial Lagislative Council from 1916 to 1920 as an elected member of the Madras Legislative Council constituency. After the Reforms he has been an elected member of the Council of State. Mr. N. M. Joshi has been a nominated member of the Assembly as representative of labour. From 1921 to 1923 Messrs. Kunzru and N. A. Dravid served as elected members of the U. P. and C. P. Councils respectively, while Mr. N. K. Kelkar was a Minister in C. P.

Soon after the Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy Mr. V. N. Tivari visited the Punjab and spent several months there in investigation and administrations of relief to victims on behalf of the Seva Samiti of Allahabad. Later he helped Pandit Jagat Narain when he served on the Hunter Commission.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

All Branches of the Society, especially the Bombay and Madras Branches, gave much attention during the period to the spread of the Co-operative movement. Mr. Devadhar has been identified with activities of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute as its Vice-President. He presided over several district and other Co-operative Conferences and in 1920-21 served on the Mysore Co-operative Committee. Messrs. Joshi and Deole were also connected with the Co-operative movement, the former through the Social League and the latter through other institutions. Mr. Patwardhan has been intimately connected with the Maharastra Branch of the B. C. C. Institute. In the Madras Branch, Mr. V. Venkatasubbaiya gave nearly the whole of his time to Co-operation, until he was transferred to Poona in April 1922. He was Secretary of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and editor of the "Madras Bulletin of Co-operation". After his transfer to Poona his place has been taken by Mr. K. G. Sivswami Aiyar of the Madras Branch. Before his appointment as Minister, Mr. N. K. Kelkar was identified with the Co-operative movement in the C. P. as Governor of the C. P. Co-operative Federation. During the latter half of the period Mr. L. N. Sahu conducted a Co-operative journal in Oriya from Cuttack.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

Every Branch is actively engaged in social service. According to the policy followed by the Society from the outset, the members of the Society work through independent institutions, either already existing or started by the members. The Bombay, Madras and Allahabad Branches are intimately connected with the organisation and work of the Bombay and Madras Social Service Leagues and the Seva Samiti of Allahabad. The Bombay and Allahabad institutions been developed into really great organisations. Much of Mr. Devadhar's time in the latter part of the period under report was taken up in organising and developing Maternity and Infant Welfare through the Seva Sadan Society of Poona and its branches at Baramati, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, and also by means of a scheme for the special benefit of the Bhatia community in Bombay. Mr. Joshi has been promoting the welfare of labour by every means open to him—through the Bombay Social Service League, the Legislative Assembly, Trade Unions and other labour organisations, and through conferences. Mr. Thakkar has latterly been giving the whole of his time for work among the Bhils of Panch Mahals in Gujarat. At present the work is caried on in five rural settlements each of which contains a school, a small dispensary and a centre for temperance and co-operative propaganda and miscellaneous social work. A boarding home for primary school children is also being maintained. During the whole period under report Mr. K. G. Chitalia was the Secretary of Bhagini Samaj of Bombay, which has for its object the education of women and the development of social service among them. The Samaj issues leaflets and pamphlets on various subjects in Gujarati, conducts home classes for grown up girls and women, and arranges meetings and lectures for them. The members of the Madras Branch devoted considerable time for the welfare of leather-workers by organising co-operative societies, panchayats and conference for them. They were engaged in relief work in Malabar for several months after the Moplah rebellion. The work done at that time is continued by the administration, by a member of the society specially placed at Calicut for the purpose, of the Malbar Reconstruction Trust named after Mr. Devadhar, in appreciation of his services in organising relief after the rebellion. The Madras Branch has also taken over the management of the Mangalore Depressed Classes Mission started by Mr. K. Ranga Rao more than 25 years ago. The Mission maintains several day and night schools and a boarding house, and provides free mid-day meals to the students and training in carpentry, weaving and other minor industries. It has also settled some families on agricultural land.

The organisation of relief in times of famine, epidemics and other calamities has always been recognised as an important public duty by the Society. In 1918-19 when there was an unprecedented scarcity of food grains, several members took part in relief work, through local organisations, in Bombay City and Presidency and also in Madras City. The U. P. members organised famine relief in Garhwal district in 1918, Messrs. Thakkar and Sahu in the district of Puri in 1920 and Mr. Surynarayana Rao in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur in 1920 and 1921. Mr. Sahu organised cyclone relief in Bengal in 1919. During the influenza epidemic all Branches took part in organising relief through institutions with which they were connected. The most important item of relief during the period, however, was the Malabar Relief in 1921-22, extending over several months and occupying the undivided attention of several members.

JOURNALS.

For general propoganda, the Society is conducting at considerable financial loss, the "Dnyan Prakash," a daily paper in Marathi, and the "Servant of India" and the "Hitawada," which are weekly journals in English published from Poona and Nagpur respectively. During the period under report these papers were being looked after by Messrs. K. G. Limaye, S. G. Vaze and N. A. Dravid, resvectively. Mr. Kaul conducted in 1917-19 a biweekly Urdu paper at Lucknow and from 1920 onwards a monthly magazine in Urdu. The Society has besides published several pamphlets on political subjects of importance, the majority of them having been written by its members.

"CONGRESS WORK MUST GO ON"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The interview granted by Maulana Mahomed Ali to your special representative will undoubtedly prove a strong stimulant to the Congress-workers as well as to the Khilafat workers. Maulana Mahomed Ali rightly deplores the inactivity of No-changers and he is justified in asking from them the account of the work done by them during the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi. Sir, it is a painful fact that during the Mahatma's imprisonment the No-changers threw the Constructive Programme in a corner and uselessly began to criticise the Swarajists. In doing so they have done immense harm to the country. M. Mahomed Ali rightly remarks: "When will these Swarajists withdraw themselves from the Council? Has been a question too often found on the lips of No-changers when they should have rather asked themselves: When shall we begin our constructive work? They never tried to begin their work seriously. Their position in the coming meeting of All-India Congress Committee will be very awkward when they will be asked by Mahatma Gandhi about their work. Sir, in the concluding part of the interview Maulana gives his views about the Muslim League. His views I should say are rather disappointing. It seems M. Mahomed Ali is willing to work through the Khilafat organization. M. Mahomed Ali remarks: "Surely even political activities of the Indian Muslims cannot be left to the guidance of a body with so little attraction as the revived Muslim League." Sir, the political interests of the Indian Muslims can only be safeguarded by the Muslim League as it is purely a political body like the Congress while Khilafat odganization as its very name implies only stands for the solution of the Khilafat question. I fail to understand what will be the meaning of the Khilafat organization after the solution of the Khilafat problem. Will it not be a meaningless word? The Khilafat organization was originally started in order to keep the Indian Muslims on their alert as regards the Khilafat question and to obtain the speedy solution of the problem. The religious interests and education of the Muslims are safe in the hands of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema. The League in no way becomes negligible because of the fact that only two dozen Muslims outside the Punjab attended the last session. The cause of the meagre attendance was the little interest evinced by the Khilafatists in the League's revival. Had the Khilafat workers taken the work in their own hands I am sure we would have seen different things. It is my humble opinion that all our Muslim nationalist workers should make the League a popular body and should establish its committees in every province and in every city like the Congress. The upliftment of the Indian Muslims from their present position is of vital importance and it can only be done if a vigorous agitation is carried on through the Muslim League. I once more appeal to M. Mahomed Ali to save and keep the League in the best possible manner he can.—Yours etc.,

B. M. DOCTOR.

Broach, June 9.

"MUNICIPAL CEMENT CONTRACTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent 'Ratepayer' has evidently shifted the ground, in his letter appearing in your issue of 7th instant. He has now abandoned his argument of "Swadeshi Encouragement" and has resorted to another specious argument. For a refutation of this he has again to peruse the proceedings of the Standing Committee published in your issue of 22nd ultimo, which he admits he had not done at the time of his writing the previous letter, with the result that he was led to write something misleading.

The Municipal Commissioner has clearly stated in the course of the debate at the meeting of the Standing Committee held on 21st ultimo that it was the undoubted intention of the agreement that the cement was to be bought from the companies for all Municipal works whether done departmentally or by contract. Thus if the wording of the agreement necessitates the purchase of all cement from the companies, the action of the Commissioner in issuing orders from the buying of cement from the Companies even for works done by contracts, is a perfectly legitimate one and no fair-minded person can afford to blame him in the slightest degdee. All the more he is to be complimented for maintaining the sanctity of the contract in its pristine purity.—Yours etc.

IMPARTIAL RATEPAYER.

PHYSICIANS AND PARENTS PRAISE BABY'S OWN TABLETS IN CHINA.

In countless homes throughout China Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are held in the highest esteem, and many Chinese doctors prescribe them for their little patients. For example, Dr. Pai Yu Sang, a prominent physician at Kweihsien, Shansi, writes:—

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VALUE OF GOSSIP.

PREMIER ON LABOUR'S TASK.

The Prime Minister, accompanied by Miss Ishbel MacDonald, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. J.H. Thomas and Miss Margaret Bondfield, attended in mail week the new Labour Club opened at Tufton-street, Westminster, for the use of the Parliamentary Labour Party. Mr. Henderson was in the chair, and in inviting the Premier to declare the premises open, said that the club had been formed in order to supply what was agreed to be a long-felt want. Originally they had intended to form a national club, but a movement like the Lobour movement rested, to some extent, upon trade success and trade depression, and for the time being they had to abandon that idea.

Mr. MacDonald said that he had had the advantage of looking round the club, and the only objection he could find was that it was too comfortable, and he was afraid that Mr. Ben Spoor, their Whip, will find he had landed himself into trouble in creating such comfortable accommodation at so short a distance from the House of Commons. (Laughter). "If our division lists fall during the next three or four weeks," continued the Premier, "you will understand the reason. I see also there is a room labelled 'Silence.' I do not know who will use that. (Mr. Henderson: Not the ladies.) I would have ventured to make that remark myself—(Laughter)—but my friend Henderson has a reputation for making rash remarks. (Loud laughter.) I find in clubs that the characteristic member is a rather elderly gentleman who goes there to read the newspapers, expresses his views upon the deterioration of humanity in general, tells his fellow-members that everything is going to the dogs, and then falls comfortably asleep. (Laughter.) Great preparations have been made here for sleeping accommodation. Another function of a club is to promote gossip. The Labour Party is quite human in that respect. There is nothing that gives me personally more delight or more recreation than a half-hour's gossip—the really good old-fashioned gossip, gossip about things and gossip about people, and the club in providing that recreation is really rendering a most beneficent service.

I cannot pretend that after four months of office I have made up my mind about the problem how men, political leaders at one moment, business administrators at the next moment, can, without neglecting the tremendous burden of detailed administration, at the same time keep themselves free from official responsibility to survey the large problms that have got to be solved. The problem of a Labour Government is to keep their ideals clean and pure and energising, and, at the same time, apply those ideals to an exceedingly imperfect world which prevents them from being absolute in their application. When you sit here twenty years from now, or in more extended premises, and survey the faults of your Labour Government, nine-tenths of your objections to us will consist of this, that whilst we have had ideas that we wished to apply absolutely, the mere fact that we were in office or in power is not tantamount to putting the authority into our hands to recreate the world. If I were the Creator as well as the Prime Minister I would solve the problem, but I have to make creation as I find it. It was created a few million years ago and not by the Labour Party. The great problem of a Government is how to take what you have inherited and so change it that you have made it a better inheritance.

THE OPPOSITION.

"There is one thing, I think, that will give you great satisfaction, and that is the Opposition we have to put up with in the House of Commons. They are behaving splendidly. (Laughter.) I am tremendously pleased with the way they are going on. (Laughter.) They have shown us, for instance, in the Committee upstairs on the Rents Bill what their minds are. They have shown you, as I reminded you in the Albert Hall the other day, that first of all their reasons for obstruction were false reasons. They have shown you that they were playing with the whole subject; they have shown you with reference to that bill that they were opposed to the passing of laws which did justice to tenants and gave tenants a fair chance of occupying houses under fair conditions, and I welcome the criticisms they made yesterday on Mr. Wheatley's new proposals. Nothing is more enlightening to the ordinary man and the ordinary woman in this country than the conduct on housing upstairs and the adumbrated conduct they are going to show when they criticise Mr. Weatley's bill. It is making the issue perfectly clear that the Opposition is oppostd to the drastic tretment of the housing problem, whereas the Labour Government is determined to face the problem in a practical and comprehensive way and to ask the House of Commons to carry out the ideals which we are sure are the only sound ideas under the present circumstances. When the General Election comes—and opportunities will present themselves before that—you will see I am indicating to you that we are amassing tremendous reserve of ammunition, a trenmendous reserve of armaments, which will be used to the very last when these occasions present themselves."

Referring to the Budget, Mr. MacDonald asked, "Was there ever such a simple Budget? Was ever there such a Budget from the point of view of the consumers and the people of the country? And they gave themselves into our hands straight away by reminding us that the balance was theirs. Don't they see what the meaning of that is? They had exacted the same balance twelve months ago, and they used it badly. Then when they started that wonderful 'stunt' of motor-cars—(laughter)—they again showed their incapacity to criticise with discretion, because their first effort was to try to persuade you that by applying Free Trade to an industry employing 150,000 to 200,000 men you turn a million men out of employment. (Laughter.) It is a great achievement. It is remarkable evidence that the mathematics of Protection are as cock-eyed and topsy-turvy as they were in 1905. I have never said a word yet to the contrary of this—that British employers desire trade. They do. They are anxious to get trade. They are anxious to get work. But so bitter was their opposition to these proposals that by crying 'stinking fish' from every house-top and the double columns of every newspaper they could command they themselves have destroyed their market by telling everybody the market is so badly placed that they should not buy motor-cars for the next two or three months. By putting fears into the hearts of so many people and false expectations into the hearts of so many more, they have reduced their own orders, and when they discharge their men on account of the psychological results of their propaganda they thank God they have got a Labour Party to blame for the whole business." (Laughter.")

Mrs. Buxton was presented with a handsome bouquet as a mark of appreciation of hard work she had done in helping forward the club.

"A GARDEN CITY IN SALSETTE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Gilbert Lodge, the Land Manager, Development Department, has replied in your issue of the 4th instant to some of the remarks on this subject contained in my letter published in the issue of the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Lodge thinks that I am in the habit of tilting violently at all schemes of the Development Directorate. As a critic it is my duty to point out mistakes. I am, however, not opposed to useful schemes carried out on right lines after consulting public bodies and men which they failed to do at the start. I have never concealed my opinion that the line taken by the Department was wrong. All important official and non-official opinion was unanimous in holding that for residential purposes the Western coast line was the best and most attractive. But its development by town planning schemes by the officialised Notified Areas Committees was very slow. In five years only two schemes were completed while 7 were sanctioned and 7 more were contemplated when the Development Department was created. The cause of this slow progress was the poor financial condition of these Committees. If Government had supplied enough funds by liberal loans out of Development funds all these schemes would have been completed during the last three years. I suggested this in the Council on several occasions, but Government were too much interested in developing Trombay and Shahar where they proposed to spend 16 lakhs on the former and 68 lakhs on the latter. But there Government now find that the result is very poor, only 6 plots were sold in the first and none in the second up to March, 1923. After this poor result at so much expense how can Mr. Lodge blame me for criticising these schemes even though it be *violently* as he puts it?

I did not want to run down the pet scheme of the Garden City of Mr. Lodge. I wish him success in his adventure. He considers the visitors to this estate simpletons if they thought of having a five-roomed bungalow for Rs. 5,000. Poor visitors are not to be blamed; they based their hopes on misleading advertisement appearing in the "Times of India" in which they were invited to inspect Rs. 5,000 bungalow. How can they know that this amount is not the total cost, but only the construction cost?

As regards the low acquisition value stated by me it referred mostly to Shahar where low valuation was put down and paid. The average may be a rupee, but many poor landholders in Shahar have got very low amounts. But the worst thing is that out of 3,500 acres notified for acquisition, only 100 acres are required as yet and for the rest the Government have not made up their mind as to how much they require for other public purposes and yet they do not withdraw the general acquisition notification. This is very unjust to the poor East Indian Christians of Shahar. The fact is that Government are not honest to admit their mistake and their inability to pay for acquisition. There is no sale of land and so they have no money to pay for acquisition and yet they do not withdraw the notification. Is not this intolerable?

Mr. Lodge announces that the Khar and the Chapel Road schemes have immensely succeeded, many of the Chapel Road plots belonged to St. Sabastian Housing Society for whose benefit the scheme was undertaken and so the Department has no credit in it. As regards the Khar scheme out of 863 plots only 165 were available of which only 95 were sold up to March, 1923. So the success in the scheme is not very flattering. But even if the schemes have succeeded, that supports my theory that the West Coast line from Bandra to Bhayander is best fitted for residential purposes and ought to be developed first. Mr. Lodge admits that there are thousands of acres of building land available here. If so, why not develop these before going to Trombay and Shahar? Let us hope that our new Governor will study the question with an open mind and accept the conclusions of Messrs. Mead and Phillpot Brooks

In the last para Mr. Lodge says that if the people in the Malavni Bhayander area apply for town planning, it will be undertaken. Does he mean to say that no town planning scheme is undertaken if people do not apply for it? I know of a scheme which is being pushed on in spite of people's opposition. Besides who asked Government to undertake an aerodrome at Audheri or to buy Khapoli-Tail-water-right or to purchase Dadar Distillery and Indo-British Institute estates and to build a road from Malad to Malavni out of Development funds? While they refuse to spend few thousands over a bridge on the Amboli creek for the benefit of the poor residents of Dharavi islands (a bridge whose necessity is admitted by Government officials)?

It is a good sign that the Development Department officials now come out in the Press to reply to public criticism Let us hope they will try to understand and respect public opinion and thus make best use of the public money according to the wishes of the public and not according their one-sided opinions as they did in the beginning.

—Yours, etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI.

June, 9.

Sores from Wrist to Elbow

"Completely Healed"

Our portrait is of Mr. John Kidd, of 17, Mill Lane, Kilmarnock, Scotland, who writes:—"My right arm became covered with sores from wrist to elbow and was useless for over two years. I tried different ointments and so-called cures, but they never did me any good. Then I tried your 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and the sores soon began to heal up and power began to come back to my arm, so I persevered with the Mixture, and after having four bottles am glad to say my arm is completely healed up and I have now the full use of it." In a further letter over a twelvemonth later Mr. Kidd writes: "I have had no return of my complaint; my arm is still as sound as a bell and never troubles me in the least."

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NAGPUR NOTES

VITAL STATISTICS.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 10.

The local cotton market opened dull, and very little business in the sale of cotton carts was transacted. 418 cotton carts arrived in a Nagpur cotton market, and prices varied from Rs. 187 to Rs. 192 per khandi of 784 lbs.

The weather continued to be hot and occasionally cloudy.

The Director of Public Health reports that cholera is again increasing in many parts of the Province. There were 167 deaths from cholera against 169 last week. Small-pox is responsible for 37 deaths against 31 last week. There were no fresh cases of plague. The province is now practically free from that disease. Influenza continued mildly. A case of cerebrospinal meningitis was reported from Dewalwada village in Amraoti District. Preventive measures are being taken and medical relief provided by the epidemic dispensary and vaccination staffs, and also by local medical officers.

TARKESHWAR SATYAGRAHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The undersigned has just paid a visit to Tarkeshwar. May he submit his views briefly?

1. Barring some exceptions, there is the total absence of Khaddar even amongst the Satyagrahis. Khaddar is an emblem of simplicity and purity; and Satyagrahis cannot ignore it.

2. There is a far larger number of women watching the entrances, and they can be spared the trouble at this early stage.

3. There is a dearth of leaders—male and female—to guide the Satyagraha on the right lines to the end. Swami Sachidanand is really very weak in health.

4. And further, the atmosphere of Tarkeshwar is not wholly non-violent, though Swamiji has assured the writer that he stands for absolute non-violence.

5. Government will rue its policy, if it meddles in the Tarkeshwar Temple Campaign.

6. And let the Mohant note that bureaucrats, white or brown, past or present, cannot give him indefinite protection against the growing tide of public opinion.

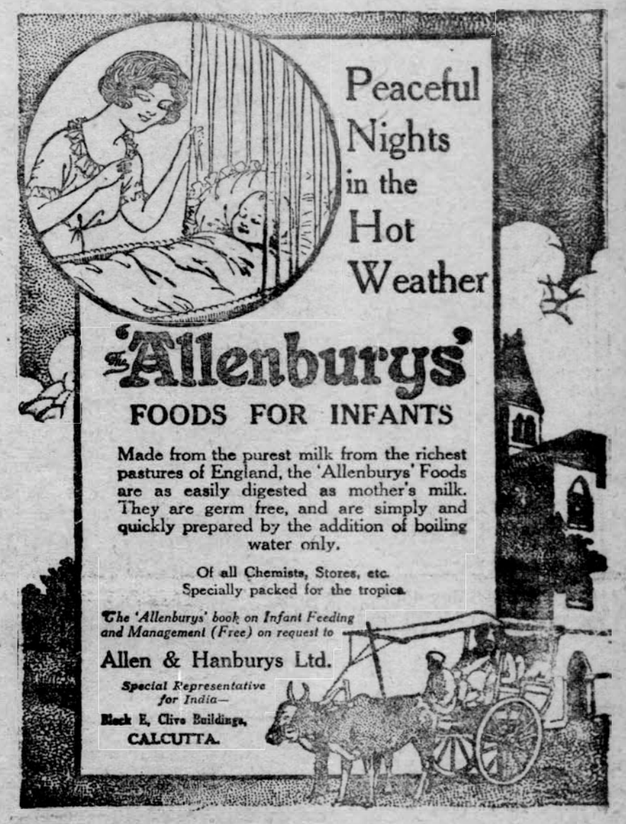
7. We would all welcome an amicable settlement, but pending that, let the Satyagraha be absolutely non-violent, which alone will bring true success.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

THE VIRTUE OF GOSSIP.

The "Manchester Guardian" writes in mail week:—

It is pleasant to see that among graver matters the Prime Minister found time [illegible] that "nothing gave him [illegible] than half an hour's gossip—real good old-fashioned gossip about things and people." That is the spirit, especially for statesmen and economists and all who have a great deal to do with such abstractions as "the ordinary man," "the working class," "the ratepayer", and "every thinking person." Gossip, the proper gossip about concrete individual persons and things—the Shakespearean gossip of the two country justices about the recent death of old Double, and the price of a bullock, and the wild doing of little John Doit and black George Bare and Will Squele the Cotswold man,—has the place of salt, or at any rate pepper, in the mind's normal diet, especially for the great and wise. It helps to keep open their lines of communication with flesh-and-blood humanity and to prevent them from getting us all dehumanised in their minds and converted into mere atomic constituents of averages, tendencies, and curves. In the modern world education and our great accumulations of registered results of observation and analysis have made it almost dangerously easy to live the most active part of our mental lives wholly among printed data and intellectual concepts, and it is possible to become inhuman in this way as well as by the practice of greed in the market-place. In the ruthlessness of some would-be reformers, like Lenin, one seems to see an effect of living too exclusively with theories and calculations and losing the immediacy of an eye-witness's revolt against the beastliness of any killing in cold blood. In order to be kept fit for the service of humanity, the knowledge and the convictions of a statesman need always to retain a kind of sensuous contact with common life. If once he gets to think only in terms of multitudes and of centuries and not of individuals whose vivid individuality is at any rate attested by good gossip about them, he is on the way to being Napoleonic and a public danger. So let us always have about us settesmen whose beards wag well at the club and who never let conversation down for want of a comic, true, and highly personal story.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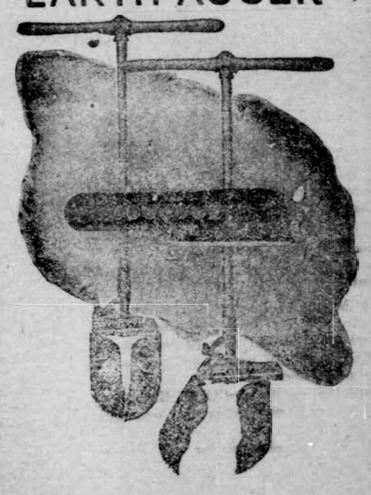

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